WANTS
ONE CENT
ONE WORD
ONE ISSUE
THE COLONIST.

The Daily Colonist.

XMAS, 1893.
The finest line of
PERFUMES and
TOILET ARTICLES
in the city.
D. E. CAMPBELL,
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

VOL. LXXI.---NO. 18 VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JANUARY 1 1894. THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY

—AT—

DAVIDSON BROS.'

THE JEWELLERS.

NEW YEARS GIFTS

...AND...
SUBSTANTIAL
...ONES...
—AT—
AT A. B. ERSKINE'S.

SLIPPERS
—IN—
Embroidered Velvet,
Plush,
And Patent Leather.

A. B. ERSKINE, COR. OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

(MILLED UNDER NEW AND UNPARALLELED METHODS)

PRONOUNCED by all leading bakers the STRONGEST AND BEST in the market.

Produces 30 POUNDS MORE BREAD per barrel of 196 pounds than any other Manitoba flour.

From actual tests excels in quality for Pastry, Cakes, etc.

Ask your grocer for OGILVIE'S NEW FLOUR.

Bags sewn with Red, White and Blue Twine.

G. M. LEISHMAN, VICTORIA, AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA
jy23

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

JERSEY BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Manufactured from the very best quality of unskimmed milk of the JERSEY cow (pastured in the celebrated Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia) and pure granulated cane sugar. Owing to

ITS RICHNESS AND ABSOLUTE PURITY

It is the most economical milk on the market. Manufactured by the

FORREST CANNING COY, HALIFAX, N. S.

H. V. WIER, Sole Agent for B.C., P.O. Box 293, Victoria.

YOU WILL HAVE

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

IF YOU DEAL WITH

SAUNDERS,

THE GROCER,
39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

A. M. BRODZIAK & CO.,

General Merchants, Importers and Exporters.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

SUVA, - - - - FIJI.

Advances Made Against Consignments. de15

EX. CANDIDA

AND OTHER ARRIVALS:

CHAMPAGNE—
CAMUSET EXTRA DRY.
PERRIER JOUET EXTRA.
CLICQUOT DRY.
MOET DRY IMPERIAL.
POMMERY EXTRA SEC.

BURGUNDY—
Poulet, Pere et Fils' BEAUNE.
" " POMMARD.
" " VOLNAY.

CLARET—
G. Preller & Co., ST. EMILION.
ZANGRONIZ, MARGAUX.

SAUTERNE—
G. Preller & Co.,
HAUTE SAUTERNE.

WHISKEY—
Brown's FOUR CROWN SCOTCH
(Sole Agents)
Jameson's IRISH.
H. Walker & Co.'s IMPERIAL,
CLUB and RYE.

PORT,
SHERRY,
APOLLINARIS, &C.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
de11-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Small white terrier, answers to name of Fritz. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 6 Harrison street. de31 3t

STRAYED—From No. 8 Simcoe street, James Bay, a pet deer (doe) three years old; about ten days ago. Information will be rewarded. de31-2t

THOS. W. PIERRE, Pioneer, Dyer, Tailor and Clothes Cleaner, Jewell Block, 74 Douglas street, wishes all his customers many happy returns of the season and thanks them for their patronage in the past; he also asks for a continuation of their patronage in the future. de31-3t

FOR NEW YEAR'S

Finest Toilet Novelties and Perfumes
—AT—
COCHRANE & MUNN'S

DOCTORS HALL & METHERELL.
FRANK HALL, M.D.
S. A. METHERELL, M D.
Office Theatre Block, corner of Douglas and View Streets.
TELEPHONE No. 420.
ja1 tf

ANDREW BYRNE,
Australian Producers' and Manufacturers' Agent
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA.
Correspondents in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.
Advances made against consignments of Salmon, etc., to the Australian Market. no2

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

I beg to thank the Housekeepers and Business Public of the Province of British Columbia for the liberal support they have accorded to the goods of my manufacture during the past year.

Victoria Vinegar and Pickle Works.
JAMES H. FALCONER, PROPRIETOR.
jan1-6t

SMYRNA FIGS

First of the Season.

Over 200 dozen different varieties of

BON-BONS
BON-BONS

8 Cases Now Opened

To allow Grocers and Confectioners to make their selections.

Hudson's Bay Co.

D. SPENCER
WISHES
HIS
PATRONS
A
HAPPY
NEW YEAR.

GO TO MORRIS, THE LEADING TOBACCONIST, FOR PIPES AND CIGARS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

WHO IS MORRIS?

WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW! THE LEADING TOBACCONIST, COLONIST BLOCK. de21

BEHRING SEA.

Supplementary Opinions of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan on Article VI.

They Concede British Territorial Contention but Insist on Property in the Seal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The opinions in full of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, arbitrators for the United States in the Behring Sea case, were filed in Paris yesterday. This was pursuant to a resolution adopted by the tribunal at its last conference, by which the right was reserved to each arbitrator to file with the Secretary of the Tribunal, at any time before January 1, 1894, an opinion or opinions on the questions, or any of them, submitted for determination, which should be regarded as an annex to the protocol of that day. The opinions just filed embody substantially what was said by the two arbitrators from the United States. It is supposed that under the same resolution, each of the other arbitrators has filed an opinion. Those of Justice Harlan are five in number. Two of them relate to the competency and power of the tribunal to make regulations for the North Pacific Ocean as well as for Behring Sea. One, to the question of the jurisdiction and rights asserted and exercised by Russia in Behring Sea prior and up to 1867, when Alaska was ceded to the United States; one to the question of property in the seals and the right of the United States to protect them against pelagic sealing, and one to the subject of the regulations. Upon the question as to the power of the tribunal to make regulations for the North Pacific, the views of Senator Morgan and Justice Harlan prevailed. Justice Harlan discussed the question of the jurisdiction and rights asserted and exercised by Russia in Behring Sea at considerable length. The opinion on the subject concludes in these words: "If I am correct in the views above expressed, the answers to the first four points of Article VI. should be, substantially, as follows:

"To the 1st. Prior to and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia did not assert or exercise any exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, or any exclusive rights in the fur seal fisheries in that sea outside of the ordinary territorial waters, except that in the ukase of 1821 she did assert her right to prevent vessels from approaching nearer than 100 Italian miles to the coasts and islands named in the ukase. But, pending the negotiations to which that ukase gave rise, Russia voluntarily suspended its execution so far as to direct its officers to restrict their surveillance of foreign vessels to the distance of a cannon shot from the shores mentioned, and by the treaty of 1824, with the United States, as well as by that of 1827, with Great Britain, the ukase was withdrawn, and the claim of authority or the power to prohibit foreign vessels from approaching the coast nearer than 100 Italian miles was abandoned. By the agreement embodying those treaties it was provided that the respective citizens and subjects of the high contracting parties should not be troubled or molested in any part of the great ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same or in fishing therein or in landing at such ports of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the other articles of these treaties.

"To the 2nd—Great Britain never recognized nor conceded any claim by Russia of exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, nor of exclusive rights as to the seal fisheries therein outside of her ordinary territorial waters, although she did recognize and concede to Russia exclusive jurisdiction within her own territory and such jurisdiction inside of her territorial waters as was consistent with the law of nations.

"To the 3rd—The body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia, but after that treaty Russia neither held nor exercised any rights in the waters of Behring Sea outside of her ordinary territorial waters, that did not belong in the same waters to other countries.

"To the 4th—All the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia, of March 30, 1867, passed under that treaty unimpaired to the United States."

Judge Harlan's discussion of the questions of property and protection is also very elaborate. After an extended statement of the facts of seal life and a full review of the authorities, he says: "If the views which I have expressed are shared by a majority of the arbitrators, the answer to the fifth question of article VI of the treaty should be: That the herd of fur seals frequenting the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Behring Sea, when found in the ocean beyond the ordinary three-mile limit, are the property of the United States, and as long as these animals have the habit of returning from their migration south and of abiding upon these islands as their breeding grounds, so that their increase may be regularly taken there and not elsewhere, without endangering the existence of the race, that nation, in virtue of its ownership of such herd and islands, may rightfully employ for the protection of these animals against pelagic sealing such means as the law permits to individuals for the protection of their property, and that, independently of any right of property in the herd itself, the United States, simply as the owner of the fur sealing industry maintained by its authority on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and, under the doctrine of self protection, may employ such means, including force, as may be necessary to prevent the commission of acts which will inevitably result in the speedy extermination of this race of animals—the basis of that industry—whether or not they are in the high seas, beyond territorial waters and temporarily absent from their breeding grounds, or land home on these Islands."

Razors in cases at Fox's.

Mr. and Madame W. Edgar Buck having severed their connection with the Conservatory of Music, will be glad to receive pupils at their new studio, 85 and 87 Five Sisters Block, after January 1. Instruction in opera, oratorio and concert singing. French lessons, private and conversation classes. Residence "Mon Abri," Rockland avenue.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Two Ships Captains Give Their Opinion of Affairs at Rio.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Mozart, which arrived to-day from Rio de Janeiro, reports that on December 28, at 3 p.m., south of Hatteras, she passed the U. S. cruiser New York, bound south. Captain Leaker said that he was only five days in Rio, and during that time was ashore but once. While there, there was some firing between the forts and two small steamers belonging to Mello's fleet, the firing was usually at night, commencing at sundown. He had no opportunity to learn much of the condition of affairs. At Bahia everything was quiet. There were no war vessels there.

Captain Binns, of the British bark Montgomery Castle, is an enthusiastic admirer of Mello. He arrived in the harbor of Rio on the 12th of September, having on board his vessel a cargo of rice from Rangoon. On the night of his arrival he anchored near Fort Villagagnon, beside the fort at the entrance to the harbor. From the time of his entrance, and during the night of September 12, search lights were continuously directed towards his vessel, but there was no firing from the forts. In the morning Mello sent boats to tow the ship out of the line of fire to a location behind the fleet of foreign war vessels. Capt. Binns said he visited Admiral Mello, and dined with him on board of his flagship. Mello told him that he did not desire to injure United States parties, but was fighting for a principle. He offered Capt. Binns a cargo of coffee at 25 cents per sack, but the Captain was doubtful that the papers necessary to land the cargo in New York could be obtained from the United States Consul. He remained in Rio for four weeks, discharging his cargo of rice and waiting for freight. Mello, he said, showed every effort to assist shipmasters, more so than the captains of the war vessels of their own country. Mello knocked the town of Nictheroy to pieces. Many spent balls fell on the deck of the vessel. One passed through one of the boats. Another struck the mate in the thigh while standing on the main hatch. Many of these balls are made of iron and about six inches in length. Some were brought to this port and exhibited by the captain. Mello sent provisions on board the bark and told the captain that he need not want for any comfort which he could supply him.

A CLIMAX AT HAND.

Strong Opinions That Ere Long the Brazilian Struggle Will Be Over.

Reported Neglect of H.M.S. "Racer" to Salute the Brazilian Flag.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Herald's Montevideo cable says: The Herald's correspondent in Rio sends word that the Congress of the state of Rio de Janeiro has moved its place of session from Nictheroy to Petropolis on account of the constant firing kept up by the insurgent fleet in the bay upon Nictheroy. The neglect of the British gunboat Racer to salute the Brazilian flag when she left the bay the other day is causing considerable comment in Rio upon England's attitude toward the insurgents.

In front of the landing place, on the afternoon of December 23, the rebel armoured ship Lucy, the steamer Jupiter and two launches, ranged themselves, evidently to provoke the government troops to fire upon them. Twenty men of the Seventh Regiment after a while fired upon them with Comblain rifles. At once the ships answered with a rain of shot and shell. Some of these smashed the boiler of a flour mill near bo and killed several men.

Peixoto's Government has prohibited the railroads from carrying any provisions out of Rio into the interior of the republic, as he fears a shortage of food supplies in the capital before long. Prices have risen very high. There was a meeting on December 22 between the British Minister fn Rio and the heads of the British commercial houses. The Minister stated that he disapproved their action in keeping their houses open during the siege, and considered they would be guilty of manslaughter if any of their employes should be killed while on duty by rebel bullets. Accordingly the merchants cabled to their firms in England that they intended to close their places of business. The greatest difficulty is encountered in discharging cargoes. Whenever the rebel launches sight a vessel unloading at the wharves, they open fire on her at once. It is believed in Rio that another month will bring this long drawn out struggle to a climax, especially if the Nictheroy and other ships purchased by Peixoto arrive in that time.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Several Spanish and Italian merchants from Brazil landed from a steamer at Marseilles. They report that while at Rio Janerio on December 4, the Insurgent flagship Aquidaban fired on a boat flying the French colors from the masthead, and proceeded near the outgoing Portuguese steamship Peninsula. The captain of the small craft sought the protection of Admiral Libran of the French warship Arethuse, who at once boarded the Aquidaban, and demanded an apology and redress. On the next day the Aquidaban saluted the French flag with eleven guns.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 31.—The Brazilian Government cruiser America arrived at this port from New York to-day and now lies near the Nictheroy in the harbor. The U.S. cruiser San Francisco, Admiral Benham's flagship, arrived from Trinidad this morning. She is bound for Rio Janeiro. Nothing is known of the plans of President Peixoto or the America and Nictheroy.

TRADE RETURNS.

Important Export Trade Between Canada and the United States and Great Britain.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The trade returns last year show that the exports to Great Britain amounted to $64,000,000, and to the United States $40,000,000. The imports from Great Britain are valued at $43,000,000, from the United States $52,000,000. The exports to New Foundland show a large increase.

THE FATHERLAND.

No Connection Between the Omladinas and Socialists or Anarchists.

Galicians Advised Not to Attend Meetings of Agitators—The Kaiser at Kiel.

(Copyright 1893, by the United Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Post printed a story on Friday about an Anarchist meeting at which the extremists of Berlin resolved to form isolated groups and demonstrate their existence by a series of outrages. Other reports connect the Young Czech Omladina society with the German Anarchist plotters. The police authorities, however, attach no importance to these rumors and think it hardly worth while to arrest the few vaporing vagabonds and beery orators who proclaim Anarchism in this city. The Omladina has not the remotest affiliation with socialism or anarchy either in Germany or Austria. It is merely a ramification of the Pan-Slavist agitation and in Central Europe its activity is limited to Bohemia, Moravia and Croatia. It also has branches in Servia. It is recruited largely by discontented peasants of the class which in Ireland forms the secret societies. The trial of the Young Czech agents who murdered Rudolph M'rva in Prague a week ago yesterday, will take place in January. If the Government permit it to be public it will doubtless attract general interest by its disclosures regarding the Omladina.

The Galician prelates have issued pastoral letters advising the people not to attend the meetings, at which lying agitators incite their hearers to crime.

When he went to Kiel last week, the Emperor William ordered a special train. He arrived unheralded, and surprised a dancing party at Prince Henry's. The object of his visit was to settle the domestic troubles of his sister, the Princess Charlotte and her husband, Bernard, hereditary prince of Saxe Meiningen.

The newspapers comment upon the depression of trade throughout the year and the privations of the working people. Berlin seems to have suffered less from the hard times than has Hamburg, where, owing to the stagnation of trade, several thousand skilled workmen and many more laborers have been thrown out of work and compelled to seek employment elsewhere. There are reports of an impending strike of Silesian weavers. The men in Breslau have applied for an increase of wages on the ground that they cannot live on what they now get. The employers have refused to grant the application. Some of the weavers have already quit work.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

Imposing Demonstration Outside St. Paul's Dispersed by the Police.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1894.—The usual crowd gathered outside St. Paul's, between one and two o'clock, to welcome the New Year. Most of the crowd were well dressed and were bent on uproarious jollity. Much anxiety was caused early in the celebration by the avowed intention of the leaders of the unemployed to bring a mob up the hill, seize the front steps and sing the "Starving Poor of Old England." The police were drawn up in force at the foot of the steps, and about three hundred reserves were in the Cathedral crypt. As the new clock in tha southwest tower chimed midnight, there broke loose a pandemonium of yells, whistles, cheers, "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," the "National Anthem," the "Marsellaise," and hundreds of other songs. In the din a group of the unemployed made a rush for the steps. The crowd behind continued singing and cheering. As the group pushed up against the police lines, their onset seemed to be successful, and the police were reported to have broken ranks. After a struggle of a few minutes the three hundred reserves emerged from the cathedral with their batons drawn. The struggle at the foot of the steps ceased almost immediately. The crowds then dispersed, continuing the choruses as the people passed down the streets homeward. There were but two arrests.

SPANIARD AND THE RIFFIANS.

Twenty Chieftains Sue for Peace from General Martinez Campos.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—General Campos, commander-in-chief in Melilla, telegraphed yesterday that twenty-five Riff chiefs had come to him and offered to submit, expressing their regret for their part in the recent hostilities. They guaranteed the peace and besought him to renew the commercial relations of Melilla and the near by towns with the Riffs. They gave up the Spanish prisoner detained by them since the fight of October 2. They begged General Campos to interview with the Sultan Muley Hassan for the lives of Mohatter and Hach, the chieftains entrapped and given to the Spaniards by Muley Araaf. Campos consented to let the Riffs come to the Melilla market.

"JURIES ARE ALIKE."

Premier Crispi's Opinion on the Acquittal of the Murderers of Italians at Aigues-Mortes.

ROME, Dec. 31.—When Premier Crispi heard last night that the jury had acquitted the men tried in Angouleme for killing Italians at Aigues-Mortes last summer, he exclaimed: "Juries are alike in all countries." The newspapers continue to comment bitterly on the trial. The opinion expressed by them to-day, is that now the assassins have been acquitted, the Italian Government ought to withhold the indemnity offered to the Frenchmen who suffered during the disturbances in the Italian cities just after the Aigues-Mortes massacre.

Special attractions at Weiler Bros.', Saturday Dec. 23rd. Your last opportunity before Xmas.

A full supply of Christmas paper at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Revival of Work in the Rich Alluvial Deposits of the Province.

The Wonderful Silver Mines of West Kootenay—1894 Will Be a Memorable Mining Year.

The past two years have witnessed a renewal of interest in the alluvial deposits of the Province, and especially those situated in Old Cariboo. Here hydraulic mining on an extensive scale with modern appliances has been introduced. On the Quesnelle Forks, in the Horsefly country, and on the creeks surrounding Barkerville much capital has been invested in the opening up of new claims. During this winter hundreds of tons of hydraulic pipe are being hauled to carry the water to the "giants" that will tear down the banks and wash the gold. At Slough creek large engines and pumps have been placed for the purpose of sinking the shaft to bedrock, now the surface water drain has been completed. It is beyond speculation that in all these sections good results will be obtained, for previous prospecting has developed the presence of good pay. Cariboo is undoubtedly the most attractive field for hydraulic mining on the continent, and those who know the district well believe that in a few years the output will be climbing up to the total of its best former record. There is plenty of ground remaining for development, and veteran Cariboolites believe that energetic prospecting would discover virgin fields perhaps as rich as those which were worked in the old days. With the completion of a railway into the district the chances are that the prospecting of the country north and east of the famous Barkerville district would be renewed, and many important discoveries made.

In the Cassiar, Omineca and Yukon districts there are many streams that would pay good wages with cheap and rapid transportation near at hand and cheaper supplies to be had. Several of the old bars and benches of the Fraser, east and north of Yale town, are being opened up by hydraulic and other methods. Placer mining is still being carried on in the Granite Creek, Kettle River, Big Bend and Bridge River districts. On Vancouver Island, on the West Coast, several creeks pay small wages. Another attempt is being made to work the black sand deposits on the beaches of the north-east coast of Vancouver Island.

Outside of Kootenay district, little is being done to develop the gold quartz ledges except the work on the recently discovered ledge in the Alberni district at the head of China creek. It will shortly be known whether this field will prove a profitable one. The great cost of supplies and labor in the Cariboo district has hitherto prevented capital being expended there, as the ledges so far prospected do not carry gold in rich quantity.

The year just entered on gives promise of being a memorable one in the mining of gold and silver in British Columbia, for profitable results will give confidence to capital, and investments in the various branches of the industry will be made on a scale hitherto unknown but long sought.

IN THE KOOTENAYS.

During the year past the resources of British Columbia have received a valuable addition by the developments which have taken place in the mining regions of the Kootenays. As might have been expected, the greatest amount of work has been done in the Slocan lead-silver region. The promises of better transportation facilities early in the spring served as a stimulus to production and development, and as a result the tally sheet for the year shows some very encouraging figures. From about twenty producing properties in the Slocan the customs returns for the year show that ore to the attested value of nearly $125,000 was sent out to the various markets of the United States. In connection with this output must be considered the fact that some $50,000 worth of ore has been mined in addition to that shipped. This was taken out during the summer and fall and left on the dumps until the opening of sleigh roads afforded easier and cheaper means of transportation. At Kaslo from 600 to 700 tons of ore were piled on the wharves awaiting the opening of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railroad.

As an example of the wonderful richness and extent of some of the leads in the Slocan country may be cited the Slocan Star. On this property recent discoveries have resulted in placing in sight, according to the estimate of an expert, some 12,000 tons of ore which should net the owners over $100 per ton. A number of other properties have showings of ore ranging up into the hundreds of thousands, and most of the smaller are looking well and showing up more or less ore. Several companies interested in transportation have had estimates made by experts with a view to ascertaining the probable daily output of this section under favorable circumstances. The lowest figures which have resulted from these inspections are 350 tons daily for a period of 18 months to come. When it is remembered that the sworn values on the Slocan output, made for customs purposes, run to an average of over $150 per ton in lead and silver, some idea may be formed of the great wealth contained in this section.

At Ainsworth a considerable amount of development work has been done and several good shipments have been made, chiefly from the "No. 1." Among the recent discoveries at this point may be noted a strike of 8½ feet of clean galena on the Little Phil and Black Diamond.

The Toad Mountain District maintains nearly the same position held at the first of the year. The Hall Mines Company has taken the Silver King properties in hand, and a force of men are now engaged in development work which will enable the company to put on a big force of men in the spring. A tram line will bring the ore from this property down to Nelson for shipment. There are a number of good claims on the mountain, which may be expected to go ahead under the stimulus of a big producer in the vicinity.

On the Salmon river and its tributaries, and along the Pend d'Oreille river, a considerable amount of placer and hydraulic ground has been taken up by various companies during the year. Enough work has been done on these to demonstrate beyond a doubt that placer gold in paying quantities can be found all through that portion of the Kootenay country.

In the Trail Creek section the character of the ore changes to a considerable degree, and a sufficient amount of gold is found, in connection with other metals, to defray the working expenses. The Le Roi and other claims in this district sent out about forty tons of ore per week for some time during the fall.

In the Duncan river country the results have not been so satisfactory. Owing to its remoteness from transportation facilities, and the difficulties in the way of prospecting and development, but little was done in this section during the year. There is no doubt but that the district is extensively mineralized, and future results may prove more satisfactory.

The Lardeau and Trout Lake section of the Kootenay has made good progress during the year. The majority of the claims in this part of the country have yielded very encouraging returns for the amount of development work done. In several instances sufficient capital has been secured to open the leads in proper shape. The Black Prince and Silver Cup, two of the best claims, are in good hands, and a force of men will continue to work them all winter. A number of miners turned their attention to placer diggings in the Trout lake country, when the slump in silver came, and enough work was done along this line to make the fact plain that placer gold exists there, but whether in paying quantities or not remains to be demonstrated.

In East Kootenay very material progress has been made all along the line. Old claims have been developed with good results, and a number of new and favorable looking locations have been made. The ores of this section, while not of such high grade as those further south and west, appear in strong, well defined leads, which give every indication of permanency.

Generally speaking, the year 1893 has demonstrated that this portion of British Columbia contains vast areas of valuable mineral deposits which will from now on add a steady and ever increasing stream of wealth to the output of the Province.

GOLD DUST SHIPMENTS.

Exportations Direct From the Mines Responsible for an Apparent Decrease Shown.

(Reported by Wells, Fargo & Co.)

1893.	B. of B.C.	B. of B.N.A	B. of M.	G. W. & Co.
January..	$10,894 25	$690.00	.....	$7,054.22
February.	3,070.00	.....	.....	6,038.10
March....	6,986.70	.....	.....	5,963.89
April.....	6,277.55	.....	.....	8,623.16
May.....	3,711.67	1,950.00	6,317.60	9,686.62
June.....	4,941.45	361.00	.....	13,361.02
July.....	7,433 42	1,975 00	.....	16,328.01
August...	20,365.95	1,787.66	.....	23,100.51
Sept.....	19,365 84	.....	.....	17,576.95
October..	9,282.72	1,000.00	850.00	17,195.87
Nov.....	13,539.70	.....	5,350 00	32,774.16
Dec.....	7,363.19	.....	400.00	10,714.33
Total..	$113,233 41	$7,766 66	$12 917.60	$168,422.87

RECAPITULATION.

Bank of B. C.	$113,233.41
Bank of B. N. A.	7,766.66
Bank of Montreal	12,917 60
Bank of Green, Worlock & Co.	168,422 87
1893	$302,340.57
1892	328 690.49
Decrease	$26,349.92

The apparent decrease may in a large measure be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the shipments from Kootenay have gone out via Spokane, and a large proportion of the Yukon dust has been forwarded by the miners to San Francisco by direct steamers. The exports for the last quarter of the year show an increase of about $14,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

VICTORIA'S FREE LIBRARY

Still Well Patronized by the Public, But New Books Greatly Needed.

The Free Library returns given below show that the public very largely avail themselves of the privileges here afforded, for the average of books issued is between fifty and sixty per day for the entire year. It will be noticed that compared with 1892, there is a decided falling off in the issue, this being no doubt owing to the fact that new books have not been supplied to the extent desirable:—

Months.	New Cards.	Books Issued. 1893.	Books Issued. 1892.
January	41	1,958	3,015
February	56	2,085	3,535
March	28	2,116	3,015
April	31	1,971	2,716
May	25	1,663	2,308
June	20	1,704	2,320
July	26	1,564	488
August	27	1,663	781
September	15	1,685	1,721
October	32	1,618	1,858
November	35	1,740	1,952
December	33	1,858	1,934
Total	369	21,625	25,679

Populist Currency.

Washington Star: "There are places where oyster shells are used for money," said the well-informed man.

"You don't say so! Just think of ordering a dozen raw at a restaurant and giving the girl at the cash register the shells."

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

SPECIAL facilities for making blank books. R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

FOR RENT.

Owing to the death of the owner the "Russ House," No. 30 and 32 Johnson street is to let—12 rooms, bar and billiard room, with first-class billiard and pool tables. The whole house is furnished throughout, all in good condition, and ready for immediate occupancy and traffic.

Furniture and fixtures for sale, price of same as well as rent, at a great bargain to the right party. Apply on premises between 2 and 4 p. m., or address

MRS. ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
de6-1m Executors of the Estate.

FOR SALE!

Lease and good will of first-class boarding house, with spacious grounds; good reason for selling; business is now paying. Apply to

BEAUMONT BOGGS, Broad st.
de13-1m P. O. Box 126.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE BLOCKS IN

WOODLAND PARK,

(Cloverdale, Tolmie Estate). This property is beautifully situated, and consists of over 100 acres; about 1½ miles from post office, on the terminus of Tolmie avenue tram car line; no city taxes to pay, as it is just outside city limits; Quadra street graded through; avenues 80 feet in width; there is cleared and uncleared land, the uncleared being beautifully timbered with oak, etc., making some

☞SPLENDID BUILDING SITES☜

Apply to SWINERTON & ODDY, Real Estate Brokers, Accountants and Notaries, 108 Government street. de2

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a boy of 18, situation of any kind. Address B., Colonist office. d31-2t

WANTED—A good strong girl or woman, used to children. Apply 251 Yates st. dec. 30. 3t.

PLAIN SEWING WANTED—By the day or at home. Apply New York Hotel, Yates street. de30-3t

SEALERS WANTED—To look at the I.X.L. steel and malleable iron range. The best range in the market, at W. H. Perry's, 42 Johnson street. de29-6t

EXPERIENCED parlor maid wishes situation; best references. Apply L., Colonist office. de29 4t

WANTED—By a young girl (15), work of any kind. Address C, Colonist office. de28-3t

GENTLEMAN over two years resident in Victoria, having four or five hours daily at his disposal, would be willing to devote same to bookkeeping or collecting at very moderate salary; good experience and first-class references, with a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply "W.," Colonist office. de16-1m

WANTED—Good, live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families readily use this compound. Address, with stamp, The Koaline Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. no25

STAMPS WANTED—Old Canadian, British Columbian and other stamps as used 25 to 40 years ago, for many I pay $1 to $5 each. George Lowe, 346 Spadina avenue, Toronto. my20-1yr

OSTRICH feathers cleaned, curled and dyed all colors. Felt hats, kid gloves, ribbons, lace, ties and all fancy articles cleaned by the new dry French process. Mrs. Windebank, removed from 85 Fort street to 79. no19 6m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HALF interest for sale in good-paying, manufacturing business, yielding $125.00 per month, capable of indefinite extention; $1,500 in cash, remainder by arrangement. Apply "Genuine," Colonist office. de31-3t

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Three 6-roomed houses, $7 per month; 15-roomed house, $6 per month. Apply C. Farrington, 19 North Road, Spring Ridge. de30-5t

TO BE LET OR SOLD at a Bargain—A small estate within the city limits, on the most favourable terms. Apply S.W., Colonist office. de30-5t

ROOM TO LET—Front, comfortably furnished, in private family; convenient to business centre. Apply "M," this office. de19-1m

TO LET—House and an acre of ground; water front, Gorge road; stables, etc.; hot and cold water; 20 minutes from tram; rent $22 50. Apply to Swinerton & Oddy. de13

A BARGAIN—To rent or for sale, good-will and lease of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt; this is a snap. Apply on the premises. de5

TO RENT—A five roomed cottage with pantry and bathroom and full sized lot, James Bay. Apply 18 Kingston street. de1

TO LET—Eight-roomed house; all modern improvements; five minute's walk from postoffice. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. oc3 12

TO LET—Two 6-roomed houses, bath rooms, etc.; well finished throughout; John street; $15. Three 5-roomed cottages, bath rooms; Bridge street; $13 50; water paid. Two 6-roomed houses, Victoria West; good situation; $12; water paid. Six roomed cottage, Menzies street, James Bay; $16; water paid. Nine-roomed house, Superior street, James Bay; $20; water paid. Five roomed cottage and stable, Alfred street, near Cook and Pandora; $10; water paid. Two 5-roomed houses, John street; $10; water paid. Four-roomed cottage, John street; $7; water paid. Eight-roomed house, conservatory, 4 large lots. Fourth street, Work Estate. Swinerton & Oddy, 108 Government street, upstairs. de2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—St Bernard puppies, at $25; Plinlimmon strain; eligible to registration in the A.K.C.S.B.; correspondence solicited. Fidalgo City Kennels, Hamilton, Wash. de27-7t

FOR SALE—A central lot at Duncan's. E. & N. Railway; 60x120 feet; cheap. Apply "C.B.," this office. de22-1mo

FOR SALE—Two story house and full sized lot on Fourth street, near Bay street; house contains eight rooms and bath; is connected with the city water, and is comfortable and well situated; will be sold cheap; for terms and particulars apply J. T. L. Meyer, Room 6, Bank of B.C. building. de8

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O. or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mc10-8-tfw

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. oc15-1m

FOR SALE—CHEAP—

FOUR NEW SEALING BOATS.

Apply to Geo. Cassady & Co.,
de9 Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

Two-storey house on Frances avenue, off the Saanich Road, where tramcar passes; 5 rooms, bathroom and pantry; lot 30x120; house built two years ago; price reduced to $875, on terms to suit purchaser.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Insurance Agents, 70 Douglas Street.
no25-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIKE THE

GOOD OLD TIMES,

For we are very busy at WEILER BROS.', and no wonder, for the public is not slow to appreciate the Great Bargains which are to be obtained at a small cost, and then remember the Immense Variety. Please note that

The Greatest Day
The Greatest Rush
The Greatest Bargains
The Greatest Show

WILL BE AT

WEILER BROS.'

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

RATES PER $1,000, WITH PROFITS

AGE.	ANNUALLY	AGE.	ANNUALLY
25	$13 75	43	$18 16
26	14 00	44	18 60
27	14 25	45	19 04
28	14 50	46	19 60
29	14 75	47	20 20
30	15 00	48	20 88
31	15 25	49	21 72
32	15 50	50	22 64
33	15 70	51	23 68
34	15 88	52	24 84
35	16 04	53	26 12
36	16 24	54	27 60
37	16 44	55	29 24
38	16 68	56	31 00
39	16 92	57	33 25
40	17 20	58	35 75
41	17 48	59	38 50
42	17 80	60	41 50

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, - - - PRESIDENT.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

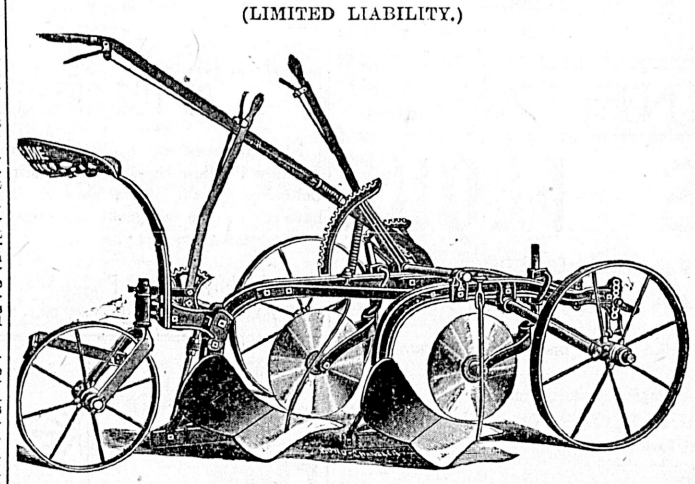
New Business written first eight months of 1893, $16,500,000, or an increase of 20 PER CENT. on business for same period in 1892.

APPLY TO **HENRY CROFT,**

de1-6w 72 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)



Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, IRON, GENERAL HARDWARE.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER KAMLOOPS.

mr1-ap15

VICTORIA REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS

—OF—

JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LANGLEY & CO.
Wholesale Druggists
Established 1858.

SEALERS! SEALERS!
We have ready this year a large quantity of
SAUER KRAUT.
FALCONER'S VINEGAR AND PICKLE WORKS,
Victoria, British Columbia

BOUCHERAT & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Wines and Liquors.

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods
LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase.) ..... £600,000, $2,920,000.
RESERVE..... £270,000, $1,314,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York. Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & CO.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. ap5 GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1873.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.
DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ap25-1yr

ACCOUNTANT.

JOHN C. JAMESON, ACCOUNTANT, Auditor and General Agent. Books balanced, accounts written up, collections made. Address, 34 Government street. de17-1m

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized Agent. This paper is kept on file in his office. je8

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT 93½ Douglas Street. ap18

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad street and Trounce avenue. Established 1862. fe1

F. M. RATTENBURY,
ARCHITECT,
Legislative Block, Government Buildings,
James Bay. fe12

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY, M. R. SMITH & Co. 57 Fort street. Factory 91 Niagara street. P. O. Box 289. Telephone cal 121. fe1

BUTCHERS.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates Street. oc15

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government street. P.O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; and The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania Gral. de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. fe1

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—Mrs. Marshall has removed to 91 View street, between Blanchard and Quadra, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. dec1-tf

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 Pandora street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. fe1

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE—Dealer in Paints, Oils, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel, 40 Fort street. mc17

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, Importer and Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, etc., 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. Drawer H. Telephone No. 28. fe1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 222 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes, 82 Douglas street; J. P. Matthews', cor. Douglas and Fort; or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja28-tf C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Cariboo, No. 743, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion sts. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S. oc15

"ST. ANDREW & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY." Society meets in Caledonia Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. E. C. Smith, Secretary. my4-1m

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular Banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sisters Block. no5-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE
Pianoforte Maker and Tuner.
VIOLINS, MANDOLINS AND GUITARS REPAIRED
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess Ave., also at Jamieson's Bookstore, next Post Office. P. O Box 422. mc13 tf

PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MR. A. F. OWEN
Pianoforte Tuner, from J. and J. Hopkinson, thowell-known manufacturer of pianoforte, London, England; 12 years' experience. Particulars as to my ability may be had from the above firm. 3½ years with Goodwin & Co., Victoria.
Orders left at Hibben's Bookstore and Waitt's Music store. ja10

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
Cor. Government and Humbolt Sts.
Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
J. H. KING, Manager, ON DECK.
☞Don't forget the old pioneer de19-1m

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director & Embalmer
52 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
★★
The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1782.
UNLIMITED LIABILITY FOR INSURING every kind of property in all parts of the world, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
More than £19,000,000 in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire, has been paid by this Company since its establishment.
Prompt cash payments and full power to settle all Losses and Claims, without referring to the Head office in London.
THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent,
Goverment Street,
Over Bank of Montreal
Established in Victoria in 1864.
jy4-1m&tf

LITHOGRAPHY—
The only place in BRITISH COLUMBIA where first class workmen are employed in LITHOGRAPHING is at
THE COLONIST
VICTORIA, B. C.
—Write or ask for Estimates

BUILDING RECORD.

Public and Private Enterprise Gives a Million Dollars in Contracts.

The New Stores and Dwellings—Good Outlook for the New Year.

Building enterprise in Victoria goes steadily ahead, and though the unprecedented activity of a few years preceding 1893 might have been expected to exhaust for a time the energies of the people in this line, the contrary has been shown to be the case. The greater number of the buildings have been erected for residential purposes in the outlying portions of the city, but there have also been a number of commodious mercantile structures, among which may be mentioned Robert Ward & Co.'s splendid offices, the large factory for the Ames-Holden Boot and Shoe company, and the great warehouses erected at the outer wharves by R. P. Rithet, who besides building these warehouses completed his new dock there at an expense of probably $30,000. An enterprise of a kindred nature, of immense importance to all interests connected with shipping, is the marine slip being built at Esquimalt by the Esquimalt Marine Railway Co. at a cost estimated at $100,000. In the same connection the new quarantine buildings erected by the Dominion Government at Williams Head call for mention. These cost, with the wharf, in the neighborhood of $30,000. The only other Dominion Government work carried out was the flooring and completion of the drill hall, the contract price for which was about $2,000 On the new buildings for the Provincial Government work to the extent of $56,000 has been done in laying the foundation for the main block, and contracts have just been let for the balance of the work. The buildings are estimated to cost, when fully completed, about $600,000. The Victoria corporation have put up several buildings, chief of which are those for the purposes of the isolation hospital, representing about $23,000, and the City hall addition for the purpose of police cells, about $5,900. The others were a small building on the market grounds for a sanitary office, costing $850, and the alterations and improvements to the Old Men's Home, $1,600. The School Board carried on some heavy public expenditure, the two new buildings on Douglas and Michigan streets respectively, representing $60,000, while the additions and alterations to the other schools caused an outlay of $5,000. Another public institution built during the year was the Protestant Orphans' Home, on Hillside avenue, at a cost of about $20,000. The Mount Baker hotel at Oak Bay built in 1892, was finished inside and opened to the public during the past season. Another institution, useful alike to the traveller and the resident, is the Leander Swimming Bath, completed at a cost of about $3,000, a few months ago. The building contracts let during the year amount to upwards of a million dollars.

For 1894 the prospects are good, as the public works to be carried out are of themselves of great magnitude, to say nothing of what private enterprise may accomplish. As above shown there is about half a million dollars worth of work to be done on the Provincial Government buildings. The Dominion Government have purchased a site for a new post office and custom house combined, which will probably cost in the vicinity of $200,000 and be proceeded with as soon as the appropriations are passed. The site for the proposed armament at Esquimalt has been purchased, and within a few months there will be a considerable force engaged in placing the guns, and erecting the buildings necessary for supplies and other purposes.

Building Inspector Northcott has kindly supplied the following particulars of new buildings, and improvements completed during 1893, so far as ascertained:

A.

Alexander, T. & R., Pembroke st, one story frame ..... $ 800
Archdeacon of Columbia, Fort st., brick. 2,500
Allsop & Mason, Gore st. 1,000
Angela College, Burdette avenue, school building 1,500
Austin, J. J., Cadboro Bay road, two-story frame 3,600

B

Borden, Frank, Oak Bay avenue, one story frame 1,200
Barry, P., Blanchard and Rae sts., two-story frame 3,000
Battery st., James Bay, one story cottage 1,500
Beam, Eli, Catherine st., two-story house 3,500
Brydon, Thos., Hillside avenue, two two-story frame 4,000
Bridgman, Esquimalt road, two-story and one story frame 4,000
Baker, J. J, Frederick street, two-story brick 2,500
Booth, S., Quadra st., alterations 500
Bromley, George, Francis avenue, one-and-a-half story 1,000

C

Carlyon, W. J., Henry st., one-and-a-half story frame 1,000
Cooness, S., Johnson st., two-story frame. 2,000
Cox, Wm. H., Adelaide st. 800
Cooley, H., Menzies st., two-story frame.. 4,000
Chapman, Hedley, Dallas road, two-story 7,000
Colbourn, John, one-story frame cottage. 600

D

Dewsnap, J., Chatham st., one-and-a-half story frame 900

E

Emery's property, two one-story houses.. 1,000
Elford, R, Cadboro Bay road, two-story frame 3,000
Eckersley, Mrs., two-story frame 3,000
Erb, P., Hillside avenue, two story stable 1,500

F

Ferguson, Mrs. S., Francis avenue and Saanich road, one-and-a-half story frame 1,200
Flumerfelt, A. C., Fort st., three-story brick 9,000
Fairall, H. S., Esquimalt road, one-story hall 2,000
Fort, Mr., Esquimalt road, one-and-a-half story 2,000

G

Griffiths, E., North Pembroke st., one-story frame 1,000
Grant, Capt. W., Frederick and Mary sts. one story frame cottage 1,600
Green st., two story 1,000

H

Harris, Miss Ada, Oak and Foul Bay roads, two story frame 2,000
Heard, Mr., Johnson st., two-story frame 1,400
Henley, E. H., Adelaide st., one-story frame 800
Henderson, T. A., Belcher st., two-story frame 3,500
Heany, Joseph, Superior st., two-story house 1,500
Haughton, T., Fernwood and Chatham sts., two-story store and dwelling.... 1,500
Hall, R. H., Rock Bay avenue, addition to dwelling 500
Hassard, Wm., Ridge road, frame house 200
Holmes, Mrs., North Park st., one story cottage 1,000

J

Jewish Sunday school, Blanchard st., frame, stone foundation 3,000
Jone, W. A., Chatham st., frame 1,200
Johnson, J., Churchway, barn 200
Johnson, Oliver, North Pembroke, one-story frame 2,000

K

Kinnard, W., Caledonia avenue, two-story frame 1,600
Keating, A., Princess avenue, three two-story frame 3,600
Kepitoas, P., North Pembroke, stable.... 300

L

Loo Yen Wing, Fisgard st., three-story brick 7,000
Lenevue estate 2,000
Longley, A. J., Beckley farm 1,100
Laughney, R., Francis avenue, one-story. 750

M

Messiah, N., St. James' st., two-story frame 2,500
Manor, J., Mills' road 800
Morris, W., Gorge road, two story frame. 3,000
Morrison, E., MacGregor st., two-story frame 2,000
Munsie, W., one one-and-a-half-story house, Cook st., and one North Park st. 4,500
McNaughton block 500
Macmillan, A., Stanley avenue, one story frame 1,800
McEwen, P. H., Belmont avenue, two-story frame 2,200
McDonald, Mrs. A., Third st., one-story cottage and barn 2,000
McDonald, Mr., Oak Bay and Cadboro Bay roads 5000

P

Provincial Government buildings, foundations 56,000
Parke, John, Kane st., one-and-a-half-story 1,000
Protestant Orphans Home, Cook st., and Hillside avenue 20,000
Pemberton, Mr., Foul Bay, two-story 8,000
Parker, Mrs., Esquimalt road, two one-story cottages, 1 frame 3,000
Penwill, C. T., Robert st., two houses... 3,500
Putnam street, one-story frame 1,200
Pandora street, two-story frame 1,500
Porter, Mrs. Mary, one-story cottage and barn 1,500
Penketh, Geo., Second st., two story 1,800

R.

Russell, R. J., Johnson st., brick 4,000
Rogerson, Margaret, Pandora st. 1,500
Rithet & Co., R. P., warehouse 600 ft. long 10,000
Rithet & Co., R. P., wharf 50,000
Rothwell, Mr., Esquimalt road, two-story house 2,000

S.

Schroeder, A., Hillside avenue, one-story frame 900
Stafford estate, two-story frame 5,000
Spring estate, Johnson st., two one and a half story 2,500
Smith, Mrs. E., Government and Johnson sts., alterations to store and dwelling 1,500
School Board, 2-story brick school on Douglas st 30,000
School Board, two story brick school on Michigan st 30,000
School Board, additions and alterations to other schools 5,000
Styles, Mr., Johnson st., two-story brick.. 1,500
Speed avenue, one-and-a-half story house. 800
Speed avenue, one-and-a-half story house. 400
Scott, Wm., Finlayson estate, two-story house 2,000

T.

Tubman, T., Richmond road, one-story frame 1,200
Taylor, Mr., Oak Bay and Amphion sts., one-story frame 1,000
Tiarks, J. G., Esquimalt road, two-story frame 3,000
Tiarks, J. G., Gorge road 5,000
Terry, John, North Pembroke, one-and-a half-story brick 1,500

U.

Ure, J., Alfred street, addition 500

V.

Victoria Corporation, Cormorant street, two-story brick police cells 5,900
Victoria Corporation, Market yard, Sanitary office, one-story brick 850
Victoria Corporation, Fairfield road, Old Men's Home, alterations and repairs.. 1,600
Victoria Corporation, Richmond road, Isolation hospital and buildings 23,000

W.

Ward & Co., Robert, Fort and Langley sts, two story stone and brick building 14,000
West, Mr., Carr st, two-story frame 3,000
Wilson, J. K., Churchway, two story frame 4,000
Wilson, J. K., Johnson st, brick bake house 600
Wilson, Chas., Finlayson estate, new machine shops 1,500

Y.

Young, D. R., McCaskill st, six one and a half-story houses 4,800
Young, D. R., McCaskill st, two one-story houses 1,200
Young, A. D., McClure st, two one-story houses 1,000

WEALTH IN REAL ESTATE.

The Surprising Record of Victoria for the Past Fifteen Years.

An increase of a quarter of a million dollars in the assessed value of city property is the satisfactory record of Victoria for the year 1893, and this notwithstanding the fact that considerable reductions were made in the values placed upon the land in the outlying sections recently included within the corporation limits. The total now reaches the creditable sum of $24,400,547, the highest on record and an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. on the assessment of only three years ago, when the first valuation was made on the present system. It was this new independent valuation which brought about the remarkable difference noticeable between the figures for 1890 and for 1891. The following list of assessments for the past fourteen years shows a progress almost incredible to one not conversant with the facts:

Year.	*Assessment.*
1880	$ 2,363,912
1881	2,749,075
1882	2,809,675
1883	3,002,285
1884	3,101,860
1885	5,178,800
1886	5,644,410
1887	5,750,895
1888	5,758,445
1889	8,948,903
1890	9,367,600
1891	17,563,148
1892	21,764,080
1893	21,951,967

For the past few years, since the improvements have been taxed only on half the assessed value, the land and improvements have been figured up separately, as follows:

	Land.	*Improvements.*
1891	$12,936,318	$4,626,830
1892	15,720,170	6,043,910
1893	15,070,857	6,881,110

By wards, this year's assessments thus compare with those of 1892:

ASSESSED VALUE OF LAND.

	1893.	*1892.*
Central	$5,341,030	$5,242,035
North	5,035,671	5,325,326
South	4,721,156	5,193,807

ASSESSMENT (ONE-HALF VALUE) OF IMPROVEMENTS.

	1893.	*1892.*
Central	$1,257,555	$1,047,955
North	1,145,050	984,548
South	1,037,950	989,500

EXEMPTIONS.

The property exempted from taxation forms a very considerable total, made up as follows:

Government property	$537,830
Indian Reserve	300,000
Beacon Hill	500,000
Corporation	254,300
Churches	461,800
Hospitals	111,450
Schools	107,250
Railway	63,340
Rice Mills	48,000
Cemeteries	46,410
Orphans' Home	13,200
Total	$2,448,580

The total valuation of Victoria property, therefore, is:

Taxable land	$15,070,857
Taxable improvements	6,881,110
Exemptions	2,448,580
Total	$24,400,547

The Advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE—A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more of less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; (about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, and most respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TEAGUE.

no28

THE MAYORALTY

To the Electors of Victoria:

I beg to intimate that I am a Candidate for re-election as Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

28th November, 1993. no29

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE,
IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have No Other.

MAFUFACTURED BY

Red Crown Roller Mills,
ALBANY, OREGON. *au11

ARTISTIC
- - JOB PRINTING

of all kinds, from a "NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR" is speedily and cheaply executed at

THE COLONIST

Merchants and citizens in general should see samples and get prices.

—C·O·A·L—

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.) | **THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.** (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage o Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

NOTICE

Cavin Bros., in Liquidation,

Persons owing accounts for goods supplied by the above firm are requested to settle for same before the 15th January, 1894, by payment to Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, solicitors, Langley St., or George Cavin, of the firm of Cavin Bros., Yates St, who are authorized by me to receive monies by me on account of the liquidation.

The entire stock of Boots and Shoes to be sold at cost.

de30-6t A. H. SCAIFE, Trustee.

MATERNITY (late Samaritan), Home, removed to larger premises at 10 Blanchard, corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay road, or to Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge road

fel7

Provincial Secretary's Office.

THE Public Offices of the Provincial Government will be closed on Monday, the 25th, and Tuesday, the 26th instant, and on Monday, the 1st, and Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1894.

By command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

de2 td

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point at or near Garry Point on the Fraser River, through the municipalities of Richmond, South Vancouver and Burnaby, by the most feasible direct route to the City of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line from some point on the main line in a northerly direction to the City of Vancouver, with all such powers, rights and privileges as are incidental and necessary thereto.

Dated at Victoria, the 28th day of November A.D. 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
no29-6w Solicitors for the Applicants.

RAGS WANTED.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at his office.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1894.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY,
BY
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
LIMITED LIABILITY
W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

LAST YEAR.

A glance backwards over the events and happenings of the past year shows the observer that the nations of the civilized world are closely connected, and that they have very much in common. The conclusion that the thoughtful bystander is likely to come to is that the day cannot be very far distant when "nationalism" will have very much the same meaning that provincialism has had hitherto, and that there are strong indications that the "Federation of the World" will within a measurable time cease to be the dream of the poet and become the aim of the practical statesman.

The social troubles of the year have been felt by almost every nation, and its burning questions have engrossed the attention of people living at a great distance from each other, and under very different conditions.

The depressing influences of financial stringency have been felt in young communities, as well as in old, in Australia and America, as well as in Europe and Asia. The causes of the general trade depression appear to be a mystery to most people. No one has, as yet, found out why times of financial stringency and panic should occur with almost periodical regularity. Or, if anyone has happened to hit upon the true cause, his theory has not met with general acceptance. Whatever may be the cause of these commercial disorders, it is evident that it will require the co-operation of many nations to apply the proper remedy to them when it is found.

LABOR QUESTIONS.

The labor troubles of the year have not been confined to one country or to one hemisphere. Everywhere the laboring classes are dissatisfied with their condition, and everywhere they are trying to better it by means which only aggravate the distress existing among them. The suffering and the discontent have caused statesmen and philanthropists honestly to endeavor to find some means of ameliorating the condition of the workingman, and they have also been taken advantage of by the trading politician and the scheming agitator to advance their own personal interests, at the expense of the distressed and struggling workers. These birds of prey have no pity for their victims. They abuse the confidence of those who trust in them in the most heartless way, and by their mischievous advice aggravate the troubles which they profess to be endeavoring to cure. The question of the proper relations between Capital and Labor is at this moment the most difficult as well as the most important one which the nations of the earth are required to settle. Rightly or wrongly the men of to-day have decided that these relations cannot be permitted to adjust themselves. The *Laissez faire* policy, so popular a few years ago, is regarded with unmeasured contempt by the reformers of the time, and the Radical of a quarter of a century ago who has held to his old opinions, is amazed to find himself in agreement with the Tories, who were, in his early manhood, his most bitter opponents. What will be the upshot of the present agitation is a question which exercises the minds of the lovers of their kind in many countries. Will the new policy, which points clearly to state socialism, improve the condition of the masses, or will it increase confusion and impoverish nations without improving society?

SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENTS.

The increase of socialism during the past year has been a painful surprise to many. The socialists, during the last twelve months, have been everywhere busy, and they have everywhere been making converts. It is to be observed that they exist under all forms of government. In Imperial Germany socialistic ideas have spread more rapidly, and have been imbibed by greater numbers than in Republican America. In Germany, in spite of repressive laws, socialism has become a political power which the Government has to deal with in the Legislature, as well as in the country. In France and in Italy the same condition of things exists, though in not so marked a degree. In Great Britain the socialists have not an acknowledged representative in Parliament, though some members of the House of Commons are known to lean in a very pronounced way towards socialism. In the United States the socialists are making headway chiefly among the workingmen, though there are sentimental socialists among professional men of different kinds. In Canada very little is heard of socialists and socialism, but there are known to be a few in all the cities of the Dominion, large and small. Socialists are of all degrees and of every grade of moral and intellectual culture, from the impractical, dreamy Christian socialist who would bring on the millenium in a few years at farthest, and who would transform this wicked, struggling, fighting world into a paradise of saints and brothers, to the fierce, blaspheming anarchist, who hates his fellow-men, that wear good clothes and eat three meals a day, and who would wreak his vengeance on society with dynamite and fire and sword. The anarchists have been making themselves terribly conspicuous during the past year. The questions for thoughtful socialists to decide are: Is the anarchist the logical consequence of socialistic principles? and are the anarchists more likely to drag the peaceful socialists down to their level than the peaceful socialists are to raise the anarchists up to the position they occupy? At the present moment it seems that the anarchists are much more likely to overcome the higher class of socialists than that the higher class of socialists will transform the the anarchists into orderly, law-abiding citizens. The tread of events during the past year shows very clearly that not one nation, but all nations will be compelled in the near future to deal with socialism in some way. Will it be by making concessions to the socialists and meeting them more than half way, as there appears some disposition to do in countries where they have become powerful, or will a firm stand be made against their encroachments and will there be a determination to resist to the uttermost, all attempts to reduce their principles to practice? Is anarchy to be put down with a strong hand or are Governments to falter with it until it becomes strong and capable of doing incalculable mischief to society? This object cannot be attained without united action.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Home Rule Question occupied a very large share of public attention in Great Britain during the past year. The Protestants of Ulster protested vigorously against allowing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill to become law. In their opposition to the measure they were countenanced and encouraged by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and a large number of English public men. The sympathy for them in England was not confined to the Conservative party or to the Established Church. Many Liberals and not a few non-conformists gave the Irish protesters their moral support, and some of them were perhaps a little intemperate in expressing their feelings and opinions. The feeling in Ulster against Mr. Gladstone's measure was no doubt general and intense, and was very vigorously expressed. In Parliament the Opposition was strong and determined. The Unionists felt that they were contending for the integrity of the Empire and that the vast importance of the issue justified them in pursuing a course which, on questions of less moment, ought not to be pursued. The debate was long and virulent, and the Government took an unusual and what many consider an inexcusable advantage of their small majority to put a stop to discussion. The bill was carried by a very small majority, and was thrown out by the Lords after a short debate by a majority unprecedentedly large. It was predicted by the Home Rulers that if the House of Lords dare reject the Home Rule Bill the people would be indignant and would take effective measures to show their displeasure. But after the rejection of the bill the people made no sign. Not a single indignation meeting was held in Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone in Scotland threatened the Lords, but his speech fell flat. There has since been no indication that the nation disapproves of the action taken by the Lords on the Home Rule question. On the contrary, there are good reasons for believing that the people consider that they exercised their constitutional power not only in a legitimate way, but in a manner conducive to the general welfare. The Gladstonians seem to be convinced that the British people have felt relieved by the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and that if the opportunity were afforded them they would endorse what the Lords have done.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Last year will be memorable in England as the year of great strikes. When it commenced the strike of the cottou spinners of Lancashire was in progress. Never was a strike conducted in a more orderly and rational manner than that of the English cotton spinners. There was no disorder. The strikers showed that they were determined to insist upon their demands, but they used no threats. After the strike was over they went to work again as quietly as if it had not happened. There had been much suffering in the meanwhile, but the strikers bore it heroically and almost unmurmuringly.

The strike of the dock laborers of Hull was conducted in a very different way. The movement was against non-union men rather than against employers. It lasted six weeks, and was marked by deplorable disorders. The strikers were defeated after having suffered a great deal altogether unnecessarily. "It was a bad business from first to last," said Mr. Stead in the Review of Reviews, "not merely because of the suffering it entailed upon the strikers—for that they brought upon themselves against the advice of their leaders—but because of the injury which the way in which the strike was conducted inflicted upon the cause of labor. Attempts to light the way for the millenium by the incendiary's torch are seldom successful." The great strike of the year was, however, the strike of the English coal miners. The men, no doubt, believed that they were doing right in resisting a cut in their wages, and they showed their earnestness by the sufferings they endured and the sacrifices they made rather than yield to the terms offered by the mine owners. It was evident, however, that before the strike had been long in progress many of the men and their employers saw that the struggle was a foolish one and that the object of the strikers was not worth the sacrifices that were made to secure it. The injury done to the business of the country by the decrease in the output of coal was immense, and threatened, if the strike continued, to be productive of the most serious consequences to the whole nation. At last, when all the parties concerned were wearied of the struggle, it was proposed to leave the settlement of the dispute to Lord Rosebery. Representatives of the mine owners and the miners met at the Foreign Office and it was astonishing how short a time it took these men in friendly conference to come to an agreement. It is greatly to be hoped that the result of this strike will be to make arbitration between employers and workmen popular. No one in Great Britain wants to see such a labor fight again as the coal strike of 1893. The gain of the contest to any of the parties is infinitesimal, and the loss, both in money and sorrow and suffering, literally incalculable.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Behring Sea Arbitration is one of the most notable events of last year. The question to be decided was, from an Imperial point of view, irritating rather than important. The United States claimed the sovereignty of more than half of Behring Sea, and it had acted as if that claim were incontestible. The disputes that arose out of its contention were numerous, and a settlement appeared extremely difficult. After long negotiations, the United States agreed to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. When the arbitrators began their work at Paris, it was found that the Americans had changed their ground. What they then insisted upon was the ownership of the seals. The proceedings were long and tedious, but when the award was given, it was found that the new ground taken by the United States was not one whit more tenable than its first position. The arbitrators decided that the United States had no right to exclusive jurisdiction over any part of the sea farther from the shore than three marine miles, and they also decided that the American Government had no property whatever in the seals found swimming in the high seas. Their only object at the last was to devise some means of preserving seal life in Behring Sea. Their finding on this subject is not logical, as it is altogether in favor of the Americans, who they decided have no right to the seals except when they are found in United States territory. However, from an Imperial point of view, the award was considered favorable to Great Britain, because it decided against both the contentions of the United States, and because it took out of the field of diplomacy a difficult and dangerous subject of dispute. The leading men engaged on the British side were rewarded by their Government. Sir John Thompson was made a Privy Councillor and the Hon. C. H. Tupper was knighted. What the effect of the award will be on those who are engaged in sealing on the Pacific Coast is yet to be seen. There are many who believe that it has ruined the British Columbia sealing industry, while there are others who hold that it has not done it any material injury. But the Behring Sea Arbitration is of importance to the whole world as a long step in the direction of settling disputes between nations by arbitration. It is hoped by the lovers of peace of all nations that this mode of settlement will in time be the rule instead of the exception, and as the Behring Sea Arbitration is calculated to do much toward bringing about this consummation so devoutly to be wished, it meets with their hearty approval.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Great Britain has not been directly engaged in any war of the least importance during the past year. There are always little wars in India, but they pass almost without notice in Europe. England took a lively interest in the war waged by the French against the King of Siam, and it is said that one of the consequences of the part she took in that unpleasantness is a bad taste in the mouth of some French fire-eaters, but it is not likely that their uncomfortableness will affect in the slightest degree the relations between Great Britain and France. The French naval demonstrations in honor of the Russian fleet were interpreted by some alarmists to be menacing to England, but the opinion is now that if any party in France intended that they should have that effect, they will find that they have grieviously miscalculated. It is beginning to dawn on the French people that they threw away a large amount of fervant enthusiasm on their Russian visitors. The Russians accepted the noisy welcome tendered them very quietly, and it does not appear that they have been in the last responsive. The consequence is that something like a re-action has set in in France, and a great many Frenchmen have found out that the Russians are not such very fine fellows after all.

Great Britain has been implicated in the war in Metabele and Mashonaland, but its Government has not taken a prominent or an active part in opposing Lobengula and teaching him and his people a lesson that they very greatly needed. Pretty much all that the Imperial Government did was to give the South Africa Company a free hand—the company and the settlers did the rest. The subjugation of the Metabele has been a benefit to civilization in South Africa and to humanity everywhere else. Mr. Labouchere is, we see, having his growl, but if the Government which he supports never does anything worse than to give the settlers in a new country leave to rid it of a horde of merciless savages, who had nearly depopulated it, it will have no sins against the Empire to answer for.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

France has had its troubles during the past year. It has been, politically, in a restless and unquiet state. Its governments have not been strong, and one of them has had to face a storm of reproach which, when it passed away, left many public men without a shred of reputation. The Panama scandal was one of the most disgraceful revelations ever made. Its investigations laid bare the rottenness of public life in France. The heartlessness with which the people were robbed by the Panama Company and its creatures was enough to create a rebellion in some countries. When it was found that some of the representatives of the people, and even members of the Cabinet were parties to the deception practised upon the investors—the Government was shaken to its centre. It was lamentable in the extreme to see the name of Lesseps covered with dishonor. But the frauds were too atrocious to be condoned, and the extravagance too great and too shameful to be palliated.

It is said that the French Government went to war with Siam to divert public attention from the Panama Scandal Revelations, and it does appear as if there was some truth in the report. The cause of the disagreement between France and Siam was for a long time a complete mystery, and it does not appear even now that the King of Siam had knowingly given France the slightest ground of quarrel. But France was strong and the King of Siam was weak and wholly unprepared to fight a formidable opponent who was bent upon picking a quarrel with him, and so the usual consequence of a disagreement under such circumstances followed. The weak had to give way to the strong, and had it not been that Great Britain befriended Siam to some extent, its King would no doubt have been left without an inch of territory to call his own. The Siamese Monarch seems, according to his lights, to be a good ruler. He is too easy-going and too fond of pleasure, but these seem to be failings common to nearly all Eastern potentates. He did not use subjects cruelly or grossly abuse the power which he inherited.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people. He wanted not only more men but more money, and it was believed by many that he would get neither the one nor the other. But those who made predictions to this effect did not understand the German people. They are loyal to the core and they hold their young Emperor in high esteem. They gave him a majority large enough to enable him to carry his cherished measure. The vote was 205 to 192. Thirteen was not an unlucky number for the Emperor. He has strengthened his army and has kept up his alliance with Austria and Italy, and since the war in Siam he appears to be better friends with England than ever. It is evident that the Emperor of Germany is sincere in his desire for peace, but he is equally determined to be prepared for war. His visit to Alsace and Lorraine appears to have been a complete success. He wishes to make those provinces German in heart as well as in name, and who is to say that he will not succeed? Italy has had her troubles both internal and external. The Aigues Mortes affair might have produced a misunderstanding with France, but it did not. The Bank scandal seems to have been in its way as disgraceful as the Panama scandal in France. It has brought about the fall of a ministry and has caused the people of Italy to look upon politicians with suspicion. The country is greatly impoverished by taxation, and the people are showing that they cannot and will not bear any heavier burden.

EUROPEAN.

The rest of Europe has been happy throughout the year, if to have no history is, from a national point of view, to be happy. Russia has pursued the even tenor of its way, and so has Austaia. Nothing very extraordinary has happened in the Danubian principalities, and Turkey seems to be as sleepy and inactive as ever. Greece is so short of cash as to be bankrupt, and Norway and Sweden have been quarrelling quietly and comfortably about foreign consuls and the like, but nothing is likely to come of their disagreements. Denmark, Belgium and Holland have hardly been heard from during the year, so nothing can have happened them that is worth recording.

THE UNITED STATES.

On this side of the Atlantic last year has been eventful. The United States inaugurated a new President who is as far as possible from being a figure head. He had hardly entered the White House when a financial storm of terrific force broke over the whole country. Very little notice was given of its coming and the people were wholly unprepared for it. Cash disappeared as if by magic, and banks tumbled down here, there and everywhere. Factories closed down, trade was paralyzed and hundreds of thousands were out of employment. It was said that the fear that the Government's store of gold would give out was the cause of the disturbance. People in all parts of the country called upon the President to summon an extraordinary session of Congress to repeal the law which compelled the Government to purchase a very large amount of silver every month. The President did not lose his head in the confusion. He told the people that the Government would continue to redeem its paper with gold. This quieted them for a little while, but the depression continued and kept on getting worse instead of better. He summoned Congress, but when it met it was not in the least bit of a hurry. The House of Representatives passed a bill repealing the Sherman Act with praiseworthy promptitude, but there were men in the Senate interested in the production of silver, and they were bound that the Sherman Act should not be repealed. They were in a minority, but the rules of the Senate enabled them to obstruct business in a most extraordinary way. It did appear as if those rules were framed for the express purpose of enabling a factious minority to defeat the will of an honest but weak majority. The Senate kept on talking while the country was suffering, evidently with the hope that they would talk the bill they were pretending to consider to death or that they would worry the majority into consenting to a compromise which would give them all they wanted. But the advocates of sound money in the Senate, though not energetic or imperious, were patient and the minority had to give up the contest, as it appeared to many, through sheer weariness. The Sherman Act was repealed but the cloud of depression that covered the country still lowered. Times continued hard, people were without employment but money became more plentiful. It is said now that uncertainty with respect to the tariff prevents the return of good times. The depression continued until the end of the year and it is impossible to say how much longer it may last.

HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Hawaii took place while Mr. Harrison filled the President's chair. The Provisional Government sent delegates immediately to Washington to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States. They were well received by President Harrison. The treaty was drawn up and submitted to the Senate, but no action was taken upon it. One of the first acts of President Cleveland was to withdraw the Hawaiian treaty. He then sent a commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands to find out the truth about the revolution, and what part the United States Minister at Honolulu had taken in bringing it about. Mr. Blount reported that the Queen was dethroned and the Provisional Government established chiefly through the intervention of Minister Stevens and the military force which by his request was stationed in the city while the revolution was in progress. Acting upon this information, Mr. Cleveland sent Mr. Willis to Honolulu with instructions to place matters, as far as possible, in the position they occupied when Mr. Stevens interposed to subvert the Queen's Government. One of the conditions of the Queen's restoration was that she should grant a full amnesty to all who were concerned in her dethronement. This condition she refused to comply with. The President, a few days ago, placed the whole matter before Congress, glad, no doubt, to get rid of the responsibility of settling the Hawaiian difficulty unaided. Congress has taken up the matter, and so has the press of the United States. By many President Cleveland is condemned for being attempted to right the wrong done by servants and troops of the United States to the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands and to the people under her rule. There are others who unqualifiedly approve of what the President has done, and who say that he has upheld the credit and vindicated the character of the people of the United States. And the end is not yet.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands. A new law has been passed, less rigid in its provisions than the Geary Act, and it is asserted that the President does not appear very zealous to enforce that law. The President is therefore unpopular with those citizens of the United States who are opposed to Chinese immigration under any conditions, and who want to see the Chinese that are in the country expelled from it.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned, but the visitors from abroad were not nearly so numerous as was expected; neither are the financial results what were hoped for. But the Americans have gained great credit, and if they have not pocketed as much money as they calculated upon, they must be content with the fame and the glory they have won.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The rest of the continent south of us does not seem to have been much disturbed during the year. Mexico has been peaceful, and there have not been more than the usual number of revolutions and insurrections in Central America. In South America the rebellion in Brazil has been almost the only movement that has attracted general attention. Why Admiral Mello rebelled, or what progress his insurrection has made, are mysteries in these Northern countries. We have read that Rio Janeiro has been almost continuously bombarded during the last three months or so. If the bombardment was at all effective, Rio would long ago have been in ruins. But we find that very little harm has been done to it, that the inhabitants have not deserted it but are still living in the beleaguered city in comfort doing their business, performing their religious duties and even amusing themselves pretty much as they have always done. These South American revolutions are generally rather harmless affairs, and the battles and cannonadings of which we read so much are not by any means destructive to either life or property. It is said that Admiral Mello wishes to restore monarchy in Brazil. It seems to us that the descendants of Dom Pedro, if they are at all comfortable in Europe, had better remain there, for if they emigrated to the land of revolutions they would have neither peace nor security.

THE DOMINION.

At home in this Dominion we have had no disturbances of any kind. We have passed the year peacefully, if not contentedly. There has been a little mild excitement now and then, just enough to keep us as a people from stagnating. We have seen the departure of one Governor-General and the arrival of another. We bade adieu to Lord Derby with regret, and we welcomed Lord Aberdeen cordially. We mourned the death of the late Premier, Sir J. C. Abbott, and we have watched with interest the course of Sir John Thompson. The Premier has performed his duties, often delicate and difficult, so as to win the good opinion even of those who are opposed to him in politics. He is one of those men who seldom commit a mistake, and it is not his fault if he makes an enemy. He appears to be constitutionally prudent and moderate, and he has shown that he possesses abilities of a high order. Those who were associated with him in the Behring Sea Arbitration speak in the highest terms of the way in which he did his duty. The same may be said of Sir Charles H. Tupper. Sir Charles H. worked hard, and well deserved the honor that was conferred upon him. The Premier made, in his progress through Ontario and the Lower Provinces, some excellent speeches, and there can be no doubt that he will perform every promise he has made. The Liberal convention was rather lively while it lasted, but very little was heard of it after the delegates had dispersed to their homes. It was a pleasant gathering at which neither much good nor much harm was done. This is the best that can be said of it. The Liberals profess to have made another new departure at that Convention on the question of tariff reform, but the country has yet to learn exactly what the Liberals mean by that convenient phrase. Canadians have been happily placed as regards trade and business generally during the past year. While the country south of us was plunged into the deepest depression, while its financial institutions, large and small, were shaken to their foundations, while banks were breaking in every State, this Dominion was in a condition of comparative calm and security. Business, if not booming was healthy, the credit of the banks was unshaken, and their place in the confidence of the people was never higher. The volume of trade, both domestic and foreign, was greater then in 1892, and the depression that was so deep to the south of us, affected our trade astonishingly little. This is surprising, for at other times changes in business in the United States invariably produced a corresponding effect in Canada. Canadians have gone on quietly improving their country, and there are indications that the exodus to the United States has ceased, and that many of those who went to seek their fortunes in the South are returning poorer but wiser than when they left home.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1893 was on the whole a good year for British Columbia. There were complaints of hard times certainly, and money was not so plentiful as it might be, but the industries of the country yielded a good return and the prospect is that business will receive a fresh impetus in the near future. In the course of the year discoveries were made which more than confirmed the good report that had been received from the Kootenay country. It is now known beyond question that that country is as rich a mining area as there is on the continent, perhaps the very richest. The means of communication to and through the country have been greatly improved, and when the roads that are projected are completed, there will be very little to desire in that regard. Explorations and surveys have been going on during the year, and much has been done by means of railroads, highways and trails to open up other parts of the country. Dull as times have been, building has been going on in all the towns of the Province, and improvements of one sort and another have been made. The statistics to be found in the columns of this paper show that British Columbia has been progressing steadily during the year that has just ended, and there is good reason to believe that it will advance still more rapidly in the year which begins to-day. 1894, we hope and believe, will be a prosperous year for the Province of British Columbia. All that remains for us now to do is to close our hastily written record of last year, and to wish our readers one and all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

With the advantages we now possess in having better store accommodation, we feel safe in stating that our display of Christmas goods will be greater than ever before. T. N. Hibben & Co.

French China Tea Sets at Cheapside. *

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The next Examinations of the British Columbia Medical Council will take place in the

CITY OF VICTORIA,

—ON—

Tuesday, 9th day of January Next

Full particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
Registrar and Secretary.

de28-td

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

Jan. 2—Furniture. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Jan. 3.—French jewelry. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Jan. 4.—Groceries, etc. Joshua Davies.

THE NEW YEAR.

"And the new sun rose bringing the New Year."—*Tennyson.*

Or e'er the sun rose on the new born year.
Present—'twas past—and future had begun;
Into the shadow dropped the worn-out months
And in the mists, the infant strove to run.
We watch'd his patt'ring feet as on they sped,
The early moments of his new-born life;
And, when his course of busy days are o'er,
We trust we may still carry on the strife.
Farewell! Old year, though gone, we think of thee.
As an old friend that's only passed before
Fearful, though dauntless, we the way pursue,
Some day to reach, we hope, the distant shore.
We clasp thy hand, our leader and our guide,
And confident go on, e'en to the close,
What, though the way be dark and storm winds rage!
Our friend is more to us than all our foes.

J. F. N.

THE CITY.

THE Christmas vacation of the law courts ends Wednesday, January 3.

NEW YEAR'S DAY services are to be held to-day at St. Andrew's (R.C.) Cathedral.

COUNTY court opens on Thursday with rather a smaller number of cases than usual.

MR. JUSTICE WALKEM'S notes on the Stroebel case have been sent on to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.

A "SUNRISE PRAYER MEETING" is to be held by the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian church at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

THE Full court meets on Thursday, when the list will be taken up and disposed of in regular order. About seven appeals, all important, are to be heard.

SPECIAL New Year's services for the children were held yesterday at Christ Church cathedral, St. Saviour's and St. Barnabas. In each there was a large attendance.

THE Ladies True Blue lodge No. 37, will hold a special meeting in the Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on January 4. All members are requested to be present.

THE law society preliminary examinations, which were to have begun on Tuesday, January 2, have been adjourned until Monday, January 8. There are three students to write, Messrs. Anderson, Macrae and Heisterman.

AT St. John's school to-morrow evening the popular comedy drama "Sunset," and the new farce "A Model Wife," will be presented for the benefit of the school funds. The cast is an excellent one in each case, and the patronage promises to be large.

MR JUSTICE CREASE will hear arguments in the case of McConnel vs. Thomas Garvin, W. Jackson, and J. Magness on Wednesday, when Mr. F. B. Gregory and Mr. W. J. Taylor will move for a non-suit on the evidence, Mr. J. P. Walls for the plaintiff appearing.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah McTeigh, relict of the late John McTeigh took place yesterday afternoon, services being held at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral by Rev. Father Van Nevel, who also officiated at the graveside. The pall bearers were Messrs. Geo. Dogherty, R. Caselton, J. Dwyer, C. Chisiet, H. Penketh and James Smith.

THE convention of the True Believers continued yesterday with a larger attendance than before. The exercises were conducted along the somewhat peculiar lines of the faith, and are rather interesting. During the progress of the convention refreshments are being served to those present by the ladies of the church, and all comers are made welcome to the meetings. To-day will close the series of services.

THE watchnight services with which the New Year was welcomed in the churches were unusually well attended, the last hours of 1893 being spent in prayer and praise. Among the congregations who thus watched the passing of the year were those of St. James, St. Barnabas and St. Saviour's Episcopal churches, the Metropolitan and the Centennial Methodist, the Central church and the Salvation Army.

A NEW YEAR'S reception, open to the public, in Institute hall, View street, this afternoon, will be held by the W.C.T.U. and Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, I.O.G.T. In the evening a programme of music, etc., will be provided, among those taking part being Miss Anderson, Mr. J. G. Brown and Rev. Mr. Webb. Rev. Solomon Cleaver, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, will preside at the reception in the afternoon, when several good speeches are expected.

GEORGE STROEBEL, the brother of the condemned man, Albert Stroebel, has been in town for several days, probably for the purpose of arranging some affairs for his brother. He has not yet visited his brother at the prison, having been busy on outside matters. Albert Stroebel is reported as doing well in prison. He appears cheerful and unconcerned as to his future. His appetite is excellent and he eats with a relish whatever is set before him. In some of his personal habits Stroebel is quite a model young man. He does not use tobacco in any form, seldom if ever drinks, and appears to be very quiet in all his tastes. He has evidently not the slightest hope of any outside interference in his case, and is resigned to the inevitable.

REV. MR MCKAY delivered a very interesting address to the Sunday school children in the First Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon. He gave a description of Mission schools in the Northwest Territories, showing that the hearts of the Indian boys and girls are as susceptible to the gospel as those of white children. Among other things, he told of the deities worshipped by the Indians—The Great Spirit, A Great Stone, A Thundercloud, The North Wind, etc.—and afterwards translated a prayer from the Cree language, which ran thus: "Oh, Thunder, be kind to me; come not near to my dwelling, and I'll give you three yards of print. I'll hang it on yonder tree, and you'll be glad when you see it." Another example was a prayer offered by a father for a sick son to the Great Spirit: "Great Spirit, do you see my son? I love him as I love my own life. If a life is to be taken, take mine and spare my boy."

NEW YEARS SPORTS.

A Benefit Game of Football—Boat Race on the Harbor—Billiard Tournament.

The only football fixture for New Year's Day is one which should attract a large crowd of spectators to the Caledonia Park. The opposing teams represent the Victoria Association Football club and the Wanderers, also of this city and one of the crack teams of the Pacific Northwest. A small admission fee will be charged and the proceeds of the match will be tendered to Mr. Charles Kenward, who is now a patient at the Jubilee hospital in consequence of having received painful injuries in a recent practice game. The teams are to take the field this afternoon in the following positions:

Wanderers.
Goal line.

Foster.
Donaldson. Hook.
Deckers. Nevin. Blackburn.
McCann. Beggs. Petterew. Johnson. Peden.
Cartwright. Goward. Pauline. Abbott. Goward.
Kerney. Glen. Lorimer.
Fox. Howard.
Boyd.

Goal line.
Victorias.

AQUATIC.

FIRST OF THE YEAR.

At noon to-day on the harbor course two crews of the J.B A.A., stroked respectively by Mr. G. F. Askew and Mr. D. O'Sullivan, will row a mile straightaway race to finish at the club house. The members of the opposing crews are:

G. F. Askew, stroke.	D. O'Sullivan, stroke.
J. Watson, No. 3.	J. W. Wilson, No. 3.
J. Aden, No. 2.	C. E. Bailey, No. 2.
Widdowson, bow.	W. H. Wilkinson, bow.

THE CUE.

HOTEL VICTORIA TOURNAMENT.

The annual handicap billiard tournament at the Hotel Victoria will be brought to a close this evening, Messrs. Rhodes, Howard and Pauline being left to play in the finals. The game commences at 8:30, when Mr. Rhodes (scratch) plays Mr. Howard (receives 100), with Mr. Pauline bye. An interesting exhibition of skill is looked for.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Opening of This New Place of Amusement in the Comedy-Drama "Phoenix."

The Theatre Royal, Fort street, will be opened to-day with matinee and evening performances of the comedy-drama "Phoenix," presented by an excellent professional stock company under the management of Mr. Scott McAllister. Below is given the

CAST.

Gerald Gray, a Bohemian...Mr. Will Chapman
Mr. Mosier, a Diamond Broker.....Mr. John Dunsdale
Lester Blake, the unscrupulous.....Mr. W. G. Moore
Jack Furbish, a detective.....Mr. Andrew Mackay
Mike O'Connor, an Irish lawyer.....Mr. John Dunsdale
Mr. Wilson.....Mr. Frank Warden
Ike, a faro dealer.....Mr. Harry Pierson
Blanche, an orange girl...Miss Blanche Brown
Kitty Loraine, an actress.....Miss Margaret Marshall
Flora Blake, Lester's sister.....Miss Maud Underhill

Special scenery has been painted for the piece.

Another Difficult Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There is serious trouble ahead in regard to the title to our recently acquired Indian lands, themselves an empire in extent. The development of the difficulty has been gradual, but the gravity of the matter is now fully appreciated and it is quite possible that the question many come up for action immediately on the reassembling of Congress.

A Railway Man's Record.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 31.—William Richardson, the railroad magnate, died here this morning from congestion of the brain and an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Richardson was born on December 8, 1822, in Berkhamstead, Herefordshire, England. His father took him West, but in 1840 he moved to Albany, N.Y. When the Republican party was organized Richardson became a member and was one of the first members of the first Republican committee. While serving as a clerk of the Assembly, in 1858, he also served as speaker for several weeks. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him an additional paymaster in the Federal army.

Attractive Windows.

The very attractive display of beautiful goods in the window of Lange & Co.'s jewelry store, on Douglas street, combined with the extremely low prices, is drawing crowds of purchasers. This is the best place to secure Christmas presents, as everything is being sold at great reduction.

Mortgagee Sale.

Blank books and office supplies at prices to suit. Formerly J. R. Kerr's, 45 Government street.

IT pays to buy the old reliable Wellington coal. Weight and quality guaranteed. Hall, Goepel & Co. oc6

Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Dalton McCarthy and the Orangemen — Exaggerated Stories of Poverty and Hardship.

A Well Known Printer Dies of Fever —Split in the Salvation Army.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 31.—(Special)—Dalton McCarthy has written the Orange lodge at Baldur, in this province, promising that he will attend their celebration on July 12 next and deliver an address.

There is a big split in the Salvation Army here, and the probabilities are that another branch will be started here under Major Philpots, who was recently driven from the Army.

Mr. McBride, of the Massey, Harris Co., says that answers to circulars sent over the province inquiring as to prevailing poverty and hardship, indicate that they have been exaggerated, and that there is no general poverty. Many farmers are hard up, and will require to be furnished with seed grain in the spring.

It is understood that the Attorney-General will introduce at the forthcoming session of the Legislature a judicature act, based upon the act in force in Ontario.

Charles Adams, M.P.P. for Brandon city, will move the reply to the Speech from the Throne at the approaching session of the Legislature.

Wm. McDonald, a typo, well known in Victoria and Vancouver, died of fever in the Grand Forks hospital this morning. His remains will be brought here for burial.

[The deceased was for many years connected with the Victoria newspaper offices as compositor, and was a general favorite with the craft throughout the Province. The regret at his demise is general and sincere in Union No. 201.]

Royal New Year's Honors.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The announcement of the New Year's honors conferred by Her Majesty has begun. Theodore Frye, an iron manufacturer and Liberal M.P. for Darlington, and Leonard Lyell, a large landowner and Liberal M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, have been made Baronets. Thos. Roe, a timber merchant and Liberal M.P. for Derby, and Donald Horne MacPhaden, an East Indian merchant and Liberal M.P. for Argyleshire, have been knighted. Joseph Norman Lockyer, has been made a Companion of the Bath. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, head of the recent diplomatic mission to Afghanistan has been made a Knight-Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Lord William Beresford, son of the Marquis of Waterford, a Knight-Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon **terrible ulcers** broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost **like one raised from the dead.**"

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

On Tuesday, the 2nd January,

AT 8:30 P.M.

IN ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL ROOM,

WILL BE GIVEN

SUNSET

and a new farce entitled

A MODEL WIFE.

Amongst those taking part are Messrs. B. T. Drake, H. Mytton, F. W. Burton, W. Langley, Mrs. N. P. Snowden, Miss Powell, Miss Dunsmuir and Miss McKay. Songs will be sung by well known amateurs. de31-2t

WEATHER STRIPS

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

They Prevent Draughts.
They Save Fuel.
They Protect Your Health.

Order early. Sold and fitted by

J. P. BURGESS,
10 Broughton Street

NOTICE.—An opportunity! not to be missed. Why not go to MRS. WHITLAW'S Fort Street, and get YOUR HAT TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE during the sale. SEE WINDOW. de5-1m

TONY ELLIOTT,
(Formerly employed by Weiler Bros.)
Paperhanger, Tinter and Kalsominer,

Is now prepared to do work at cheap rates. Contracts given in papering and tinting. All orders promptly attended to.
Orders to be left at Erskine, Wall & Co's, cor. Fort and Government streets. oc10-tf

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK,

Is now open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 feet wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor. Open to ladies only on Mondays, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SPECIAL TERMS TO SCHOOLS, CLUBS, ETC.

G. C. MESHER, Proprietor.
se22-1m

DO WHERE TO FIND IT. NOT

WHAT?

The most unique display of FANCY SLIPPERS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS ever exhibited in the Province. All shades and styles at lowest prices for cash at

MANSELL'S

OUR STOCK OF GUM WARE IS COMPLETE.

For the next FIFTEEN DAYS every cash purchaser to the amount of $2.50 will be PRESENTED WITH A "UNIVERSAL COOK BOOK," of 128 pages, containing 565 recipes of the most modern and economical mode of cooking, together with other valuable information useful in every household, rich or poor.

OVERLOOK 95 GOVERNMENT STREET. THIS.
de12

THE QUESTION IS

Where can I get the best value for my money? I want a Suit of Clothes, and probably an Overcoat, besides a Pair of Shoes. Where can I do best? . . . . . .

THE ANSWER IS

GILMORE & McCANDLESS, 35 and 37 Johnson Street. . . . . .

MARVELOUS LINIMENT AND MIXTURE

Cures Rheumatism

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

SPRAINS, PAINS AND ACHES.

READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dean & Cryderman,
Victoria, British Columbia,
GENTLEMEN.—Was troubled with Rheumatism so bad I could hardly walk, and was cured by using your Marvelous Rheumatic Cure.
A. McNEILL,
New York Hotel.

Dean & Cryderman,
Victoria, British Columbia,
DEAR SIRS.—Had a bad sprained ankle, used Marvellous Liniment and was entirely cured in three days.
GEORGE SCHMIDT,
Steitz' Restaurant.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17, 1893.
To Dean & Cryderman, druggists.
GENTLEMEN,—With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvellous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.
Yours very thankfully,
S. NORMAN,
No. 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Yates and Broad Streets, not4 Victoria, B. C

THE STANLEY HOUSE

NOS. 55, 57 AND 59 DOUGLAS STREET, CORNER OF FORT,

VICTORIA, B.C.

BALANCE OF FURS AT COST FOR TO-DAY.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.
no9-eod

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

20 CASES NEW GOODS NOW BEING OPENED 20

Also from PARIS, FRANCE,

A choice assorted case of beautifully dressed - - [DOLLS
FANS] Fashionable Feather and other FANS.
The Finest quality only of - - - [KID GLOVES
CORSETS from the world renowned firm of H. Leprince, Paris

Sainsbury's Lavender Water.
The sweetest and most lasting of handkerchief perfumes, to be had ONLY of

T. S. FUTCHER
Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort St., Victoria.
de9

GREAT SUCCESS
—OF—
New Tailor System

Cuts New Princesse Robe, Jacket with Bias Basque, Seamless Waist, French Bias Dart, Children's Dresses and Coats.

LEARNED IN 3 LESSONS { LOVELY FORM. PERFECT FIT.

Dresses and Mantles cut and fitted. Half price for a few weeks only.

REMOVED TO 98 YATES STREET.
no30-1m

—1894—

PUBLIC MEETING

The Municipal Electors are requested to meet at the

Council Chamber, in the City Hall,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1894

At 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of discussing civic affairs.

de28 ROBERT BEAVEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
(PHILHARMONIC HALL)
AS FAMILY THEATRE.

SCOTT McALLISTER.....Business Manager.
WILL CHAPMAN.....Stage Manager.

GRAND OPENING.

Monday, Jan. 1 { Matinee at 2 p. m. Every Evening at 8.

The Great Comedy,
"PHŒNIX"
By a company of competent professional artistes.

Thursday, Jan. 4,
"FIELDING MANOR"

Prices 25c. 35c. and 50c. Matinee 10c., 20c. and 30c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's bookstore. de24-1m

WORLD'S FAIR BY LIME LIGHT
BY REV. MR. COMBS,
—AT—
First Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, Jan. 3rd
at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. Saturday matinee for children, 3 o'clock, admission 10c. de30-4t

1893 1893

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Choice Line of Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c. each,

Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c, each.

Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs, fine quality, $1.00 each.

Gents' Silk Mufflers, 90c. each.

Choice selection of Mantles and Millinery at reduced prices.

Manchester :: House,
88 YATES STREET.
de14

MAKE THE NEW YEAR HAPPY
BY PURCHASING A
HEINTZMAN PIANO
"CANADA'S FAVORITE."
M. W. WAITT & CO.
AGENTS.

NOTICE.

In consequence of Monday, the 1st day of January, being a Statutory Holiday, a meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday Evening, the 2nd of January, at 8 o'clock.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Hall.
Victoria, B.C., Dec. 27, 1893 } de28

MONEY TO LOAN

On security of Improved Real Estate. Apply to
ARTHUR ROBERTSON,
de22 6 Bastion Square.

PHILHARMONIC ::: HALL
TO LET.

This Hall, thoroughly renovated, may be rented for all kinds of Entertainments. A room upstairs, suitable for a Club, can be had for one or more nights.
de19-1m LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

THE UNIVERSAL COOK BOOK—SHOULD BE IN THE KITCHEN OF EVERY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY; YOU CAN GET ONE BY BUYING $2.50 WORTH OF SHOES FOR CASH AT MANSELLS, 95 GOVERNMENT STREET. RECOLLECT YOU PAY NO MORE FOR YOUR SHOES.
de23

ABSTRACT OF TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

For the Year 1893 at the Meteorological Station, Esquimalt, B. C.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.				PRECIPITATION.					
					RAINFALL.			SNOWFALL.		TOTAL INCHES
	High't.	*Lowest*	*Mon'ly Mean.*	*Ave. to 1893*	*Inches.*	*Ave. to 1893*	*No. of days.*	*Inches.*	*No. of days*	
January	*50.0	* *1.5	*35 9	*39.2	2.93	4.24	10	16.25	4	4.55
February	49.0	5.5	31.1	36 4	2.42	1.12	12	31.30	8	5.85
March	54.9	29.3	42.5	43.0	3.36	2.90	15			3.36
April	58.6	36.5	41.3	44.6	5.37	3.54	19			5.37
May	68 1	40.1	50 8	51.9	2.35	1.69	15			2.35
June	80.0	42 2	54.3	54.9	1.73	1.11	11			1.73
July	71.4	45.2	57.6	58.1	.95	.61	6			.95
August	75.7	45.2	54.4	56.6	.06	.59	2			.06
September	70.6	40.2	53.4	53.8	1.21	2.72	12			1.21
October	58.6	29.7	47.6	48.9	4.61	3.93	19			4.61
November	50.5	27.2	40.1	45.5	9.08	7.06	19	13.50	2	10.43
December	52.6	29.2	40.6	40.9	9.45	8.37	27	3.00	2	9.75
Annual	*61.66	*30.48	*46.25	*47.81	43.52	31.51	167	67.05	16	50.22

*Below zero

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

WESTMINSTER.

The Royal City More Than Holds Its Own During the Period of Depression.

A Great Record in Every Branch of Industry—The Salmon Canneries.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—(Special)—The year 1893, which will be long remembered for its panicky features and great financial distress, found the merchants and business men in general of the Royal City prepared to meet and deal with a period of depression. Over-speculation in various ways during the two previous years had made people more cautious, and, as a rule, matters had been got into such shape that no serious consequences could follow, even though trade did not brighten. As a result of these precautions and more careful business methods, wrecks in the mercantile line were few, and, with one exception of trifling importance. Business, on the whole, was fairly satisfactory, particularly during the last six months of the year, and the Christmas trade was much better than the most sanguine of our merchants expected.

The immense salmon pack on the Fraser helped things wonderfully. Good crops are usually to be depended upon from one end of the district to the other, but for once they were bad all round, and, as luck would have it, in a year when it was of great importance to the whole community that they should be fully up to the average. The extra salmon pack, however, and the larger earnings of the fishermen made up, in a great part, to our merchants for the shortage in the farmers' trade.

The lumber industry, which at the beginning of the year was dismally flat, has gradually revived, and a brisk business is expected next year. It is the general opinion that the low water mark has been reached, and that the tide of returning prosperity is beginning to flow in. A decidedly more hopeful feeling is felt all round, and a buoyancy of spirit prevails which was not to be found a year ago.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade of the city, as per revenue returns, shows a healthy increase over 1892. This is good evidence that Westminster's scope of business is expanding. The custom returns showing value of imports, revenues collected, and the value of exports from January 1 to December 31, 1893, are as follows:

Imports (dutiable)	$405,998 00
Imports (free)	187,454 00
Total	$593,452 00
Duty collected	$151,557 08
Other revenues	3,461 41
Total	$155,018 49
Values of exports	$830,501 00

The value of imports last year was $431,693, the increase this year being about $162,000. Exports last year were $286,542, making an increase for 1893 of over half a million dollars. There is also a large excess in revenues collected. In the Inland Revenue Department the collections were $10,138 43.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The falling off in the export of lumber, due to the dull market abroad, is responsible for a decline in the shipping at this port during the year. The returns to December 31, show vessels arriving and departing as follows:—

	Number ships.	*Tonnage.*
ARRIVED.		
Foreign	16	3,3[illegible]
Coastwise	584	162,673
Total	600	165,996
DEPARTED.		
Foreign	16	3,274
Coastwise	588	163,482
Total	604	166,756

The decrease from last year is 35 vessels and 25,000 tons. However, both in tonnage and number of vessels, the figures of 1893 are largely in excess of either 1890 or 1891.

POSTAL BUSINESS.

The post office returns indicate about the same volume of business as last year. They are: Stamps sold—$10,265 45; number of money orders—5,190.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Owing to the seeming impossibility of making persons comply with the law in the matter of registering births and marriages, the following returns, excepting the item of deaths, which are always registered in order to obtain a burial permit, is only partial: Births, 193; marriages, 101; deaths, 177.

ASSESSMENT AND REVENUE.

The civic assessment for 1893 places the value of property within the city at $7,572,450, of which $1,750,000 is property belonging to the Government, churches and hospitals, and exempt from taxation. The assessment last year was $6,027,332. The city revenue from all sources during the year was $149,000 and expenditure $147,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,000—the first surplus in many years. The debt of the city is $933,000, of which the water works ($445,000) and electric light ($116,000), both revenue producing, represent $561,000. Toward liquidation of the remainder the city holds sinking fund and interest to the amount of $11,000, consequently the finances of Westminster may be said to be in a truly flourishing condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The best evidence of increasing population is the attendance at the public schools. The number of enrolled pupils at the various educational institutions shows equal to 15 per cent. over last year. The figures are: Central school, 655; High school, 61; West Side school, 117; Sapperton school, 104; Columbian Methodist college, 60; St. Louis college, 60. Total, 1,057. Last year, 921.

FIRE LOSSES.

The number of fires during 1893 was 27, and the total losses amounted to only $28,519, which, though small, was greatly in excess of last year, when the total losses only aggregated $35. The splendid water system, with which the city is supplied, and an efficient fire department are jointly responsible for this capital showing.

THE SALMON PACK.

Last but not least is the salmon pack of 1893—the largest in the history of the Fraser river and of the province. The official returns are as follows:

	Cases.
Bon Accord Cannery, Sea Island	43,950
Beaver Cannery and Richmond Cannery	32,782
Ewen & Co	44,0[illegible]0
Harlock & Co	15,055
B. C. Canning Co	13,352
Victoria Canning Co.—	
Delta Cannery	18,157
Wellington Cannery	12,816
Laidlaw's Cannery	12,710
Holly Cannery	13,800
Anglo British Columbia Packing Co.—Wadham's Cannery, British American Cannery, British Columbia Cannery, Canoe Pass Cannery, Phoenix Cannery, Garry Point Cannery, Annandale Cannery, Dumfries Cannery	131,392
Terra Nova Canning Co	16,508
Lulu Island Cannery	21,5[illegible]0
Pacific Coast Packing Co	15,350
Steveston Canning Co	22,000
Imperial Cannery	17,000
Canadian Pacific Packing Co	27,000
Brunswick Canning Co	17 000
Total	474,372

Pack of 1892, 89,112; increase, 1893, 385,260.

The total salmon pack of the Province for 1893 is 607,852 cases, and the value of the same close upon $3,000,000. In addition to the pack of canned salmon on the Fraser, 2,736,000 pounds were exported fresh and 91,000 pounds smoked; also 4,000 barrels of salt salmon. The value of the Fraser river fisheries for 1893 will total about $2,500,000. Over 1,000 boats and 5,000 fishermen, cannery hands and others, were employed on the river during the season.

NANAIMO.

Many Costly and Handsome Buildings Erected During 1893—The Coal Trade.

Resurvey of the City—Street Improvement—Water Service Extended and Bettered.

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—In common with the other cities of the Province, Nanaimo has suffered from the general depression which has prevailed during the greater part of the year now drawn to a close. Still, in spite of many adverse circumstances, particularly with regard to the state of the coal market, Nanaimo has not gone backward—in fact there are many signs of progress.

Mercantile business generally, especially during the last four or five months, has been dull, though there have been comparatively few failures. The coal trade lately has been in a very depressed condition, and the output of the New Vancouver Coal Company has been greatly reduced, entailing of course a decrease in the monthly pay rolls, which have been still further lessened by the recent reduction in wages. The closing down of the East Wellington Colliery and the present difficulty at Northfield have also had a tendency to make things dull. Notwithstanding these set-backs the foreign shipments of coal from Nanaimo and Union for this year are in excess of 1892. Last year the total foreign shipments amounted to 640,579 tons, an approximate estimate of this year's shows an increase of over 50,000 tons, valued at $200,000. There have been very few important real estate transactions or transfers of business properties during the year. The most important, in fact the only one of any consequence, was the purchase of the electric light works by Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P. Great activity has prevailed in the building line, many really substantial business blocks, public buildings and private residences having been erected during the year. Deserving of mention are the Presbyterian church, Provincial jail, fire hall, Free Press, Johnston and Gibson buildings, Salvation Army barracks, Mayor Haslam's residence and some dozen or so houses built for prominent citizens, ranging in cost from $3,000 to $5,000.

No new streets have been opened during the year, but a large sum of money has been expended on repairs, levelling, surface drainage and sidewalks. The re-survey of the city has been carried out during the last three months and will, it is expected, be a great benefit to the community at large. The extension and improvement of the water works system has quadrupled the supply capacity, besides placing Nanaimo in a much better position to fight fire. In this connection it might be mentioned that there was not a conflagration of any seriousness during the past twelve months. Two or three small blazes, representing a few hundred dollars damages, were all that had to be contended with.

Haslam's sawmill and sash and door factory have been kept fairly busy during the year supplying the local demand. The lumber cut was 5,000,000 feet. No estimate has been made yet of the value of the work done in the factory.

The total output of coal for the year from the New Vancouver, Wellington, East Wellington and Union collieries was 953,563 tons being the largest output ever reached except that of '91, when the million mark was touched. Mining operations will be found fully described elsewhere in this issue. Accidents in and about the mines have been 54 in number—39 serious and 15 fatal.

From the Custom House are obtained the following figures:

Duty collected	$ 76,478
Imports, dutiable (val.)	241,910
Imports, free (val.)	32,265

The Imports to the United States during the year amounted to $2 176,307, all of which, less $6,000, represents the value of coal exported.

The vital statistics for the year show: Births, 238; marriages, 82; deaths, 121.

Inland Revenue receipts, $16,000.

VANCOUVER.

The Terminal City Experiences a Year of Satisfactory Growth—Streets and Bridges.

Many New Business Blocks and Private Residences—The Lumber Industry.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—On the whole, 1893 has been a good year with the city and citizens of Vancouver. There has been a noticeable advance in all lines of industry, and the wrecks left in the train of the financial depression have been few and unimportant. The building trade, an unfailing indicator of the state of the community, has been uncommonly active, many large and important edifices arising to meet an existing demand, not in anticipation of one. Of these may be mentioned the new Bank of British North America, the Vancouver club, the Hotel Vancouver extension, the Hudson's Bay company's new stores, and the Bank of Montreal building. Mr. C. O. Wickenden has been the architect of these, and their construction has been under his supervision. Architect R. McKay Fripp reports the Metropolitan club block (value $35,000), nine residences and the Powell block, now building and to cost $36,000. Mr. N. S. Hoffer's list includes the new Court house ($60,000), besides eight important private residences. The Sullivan block, on Cordova street, besides numerous other handsome houses and creditable business blocks, brings the total value of the new buildings for '93 up to a handsome sum indeed.

Public works have advanced to keep pace with private enterprise. In connection with the street work the appended figures will be found interesting, and will give a comprehensive idea of what has been actually accomplished:

Nature of Work.	*Prior to 1892.*	*During 1893.*	*Total.*
Sewers (miles)	9.22	8.	17.22
Streets graded	69.54	2.60	72 14
Streets planked	6 30	*1.	5 30
Streets gravelled	10.95	—	10.95
Streets macadamized	6.07	3.	9.07
Lanes graded	9 07	.50	9.57
Lanes planked	.90	—	.90
Bridges built	1.80	—	1.80
Sidewalks built	59.70	5.	64 70
Box and surface drains	12.97	.05	13.02
Basement drains	1.06	—	1.06

*—1 mile removed

The criminal record shows a total for the year of 679 arrests, the highest number in any one month being 85 (in January), and the lowest 32 (in March). Of the offenders "gathered in," 75 were vagrants and 202 drunks. The Chinese supplied 25 prisoners, all charged with petty thieving, and the Indian population 46, of whom 40 were drunks.

From the Custom House is obtained an interesting budget of statistical information evincing the commercial health of the city. The total imports for the year represent a valuation of $1,358,424, of which $813,088 comes under the head of dutiable and $545,336 "free goods." The exports for the year inclusive of forestry products $394,652, are set down at $737,265. The duties collected total $272,834 17, which with $37,273 41 "other revenues," makes the entire revenue for the year $310,107.58. The Inland Revenue returns show a total of $100,288.68, as contrasted with $96,974 16 for 1892.

The vital statistics are in abstract: Births, 249; marriages, 148, and deaths, 152 In 1892 the figures were: Births, 174; marriages, 144; deaths, 118.

The statement of business transacted at the Vancouver Post Office is: Stamp sales, $26,162; money orders issued, $175,650; commissions on same, $1,850; money orders paid, $185,750; Savings' Bank deposits, $33,460; registered letters mailed, 22,200; registered letters delivered, 20,640; registered letters passed through, 9,000.

For the Province of British Columbia the total amount of lumber cut on which a Provincial revenue is payable, was 64,500,000 feet. This is probably less than one-half of the total cut of the Province; the rest comes from the railway belt and private property in which no royalty is payable to the Province. Six hundred thousand feet were shipped in the log to the mills of Puget Sound.

ESPERANZA

32 RAE STREET, VICTORIA, B C.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

The proprietress, having had much experience, is prepared to receive additional boarders, who will find in her house all the comforts of home. Terms moderate.

MRS. ALICE E. TOVEY, Proprietress.

de3

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS

OF CANADA (LIMITED)

MONTREAL

Capital Stock $100,000,

A SOCIETY ESTABLISHED WITH A VIEW TO DISSEMINATE THE TASTE FOR ARTS, TO ENCOURAGE AND HELP ARTISTS.

Incorporated by letters patent of the Government of Canada, 27th February, 1893.

Gallery of Paintings

Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION AND SALE.

ADMISSION FREE

From 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.

The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.

All the paintings are original, mostly from the French school—the leading modern school.

Eminent Artists, such as Francais, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pesant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay and a great many others, are members of this Society.

Ask for our Catalogues and Circulars.

H. A. A. BRAULT, DIRECTOR.

oc22-su-w-f

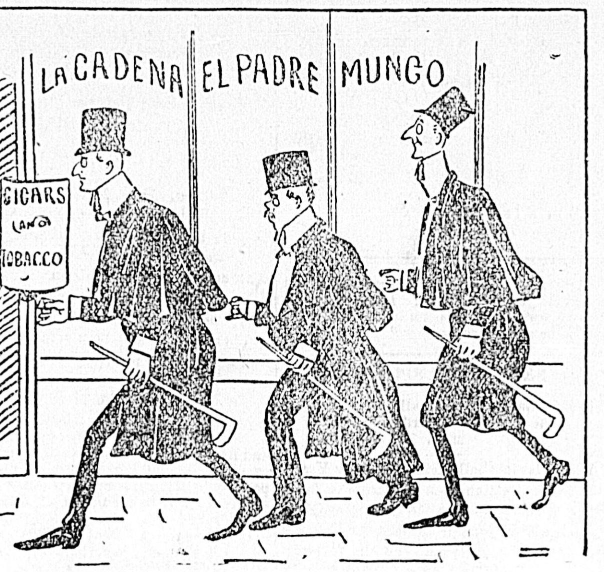
HAIR JEWELRY AND SWITCHES.

I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Hair Jewelry, such as Gents' Vest Chains, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Ear-rings, etc., also mementos made up with very short hair.

IDA B. HALPENNY.

LADIES—Bring your Suits and make them while learning the latest system of dress cutting. Rooms, 16 Caledonian Avenue, on car line.

no15-1m



AFTER THE BALL.

There is always a great rush for S. DAVIS & SONS' Cigars,

WHERE CAN YOU GET MOST FOR YOUR MONEY?

—WHY, AT—

CHEAPSIDE

—THEY HAVE—

Dolls for the Girls,
Children's China Tea Sets
Tools for the Boys,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
China Tea and Dinner Sets,
Hanging Lamps,
H Lamps,
Cutlery, Etc., Etc.

HAVE YOU SEEN THER DISPLAY?

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE,

127 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE COLONIST CHRISTMAS 1893

—IS—

NOW READY

For Sale at Bookstores, at the Office of The Colonist, and from Newsboys.

Price 25 Cents.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY & LIGHTING CO'Y.

WINTER TIME TABLE. 20-MINUTE CAR SERVICE.

FORT STREET—5c.—First car leaves Power House at 6:20 a.m.; Hospital at 6:40 a.m. Last car leaves Power House at 11 p.m.; Hospital at 11:20 p.m.

OAK BAY—5c.—First car leaves Junction at 7:20 a.m.; Oak Bay at 7:30 a.m. Last car leaves Junction at 10 p.m.; Oak Bay at 10:30 p.m.

DOUGLAS STREET AND OUTER WHARF—5c.—First car leaves Tolmie ave. at 6:35 a.m.; Outer Wharf at 6:40 a.m. Last car leaves Tolmie ave. at 10:55 p.m.; Outer Wharf at 11:00 p.m.

SPRING RIDGE AND BEACON HILL—5c.—First car leaves Beacon Hill at 6:50 a.m.; Fernwood at 6:45 a.m. Last car leaves Beacon Hill at 10:20 p.m.; Fernwood at 11:18 p.m.

ESQUIMALT—10c.—First car leaves Power House at 7:00 a.m.; Campbell's Corner at 7:30 a.m; Esquimalt 7:35 a.m. Last car leaves Power House at 10:40 p.m.; Campbell's Corner at 10:30 p.m.; Esquimalt at 11:05 p.m.

5 CENT FARES—
Inside City Limits.
P. O. and intermediate points to Switch.
Point Ellis Bridge to Lampson Street.
Head Street to Canteen.
West of Lampson Street to Esquimalt.

10 CENT FARES—
Post Office to Esquimalt.
Point Ellis Bridge to west of Lampson St.
Switch to west of Lampson Street.
East of Lampson Street to Esquimalt.
West of Switch to Post Office.

Parties requiring special cars for workmen, theatre, balls, etc., apply to.

F. W. McCRADY, Superintendent.

de6

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y.

TIME TABLE No. 19,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 3 Pass'r. Sat. P.M.	SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 1 Pass'r. Daily P.M.	Mls. f'm Wel	STATIONS.	Mls. f'm Vic	NORTH BOUND (Read Down.) No. 4 Pass'r. Sat. P.M.	NORTH BOUND (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass'r. Daily A.M.
Ar. 5.30	Ar. 12.24	78	Victoria		De. 2.00	De. 8.00
" 5.26	" 12.20	77	Russell's	1	" 2.04	" 8.04
" 5.16	" 12.10	74	Esquimalt	4	" 2.14	" 8.14
" 4.51	" 11.45	67	Goldstream	11	" 2.39	" 8.39
" 4.22	" 11.10	58	Summit Siding	20	" 3.10	" 9.14
" 3.56	" 10.50	50	Shawnigan Lake	28	" 3.36	" 9.34
" 3.46	" 10.40	47	Cobble Hill	31	" 3.46	" 9.44
" 3.31	" 10.27	43	McPherson's	35	" 4.01	" 9.57
" 3.21	" 10.17	40	Koksilah	38	" 4.11	" 10.07
" 3.16	" 10.12	38	Duncan's	40	" 4.16	" 10.12
" 3.06	" 10.02	35	Somenos	43	" 4.26	" 10.22
" 2.44	" 9.36	26	Chemainus	52	" 4.48	" 10.48
" 2.26	" 9.15	19	Oyster Bay Siding	59	" 5.05	" 11.09
" 1.45	De. 8.34 Ar. 8.25	5	Nanaimo	73	" 5.46	Ar. 11.50 De. 11.59
De. 1.30 P.M.	De. 8.10 A.M.		Wellington	78	Ar. 6.00 P.M.	Ar. 12.14 P.M.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.

my4

—THE—

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

IS THE LINE TO TAKE

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It Runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul composed of DINING CARS unsurpassed, PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment. UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations can be occupied by holders of First or Second class Tickets. ELEGANT DAY COACHES. A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service. Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

—THROUGH TICKETS—

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

Speed 18 knots		VICTORIA ROUTE. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON"		Tonnage 1117.
7.00 pm	Ml	Lv*....Tacoma.....Ar	110	3.30 pm
9.15 pm	28	......Seattle......	82	1.45 pm
12.30 am	72	. Port Townsend .	38	10.30 am
3.30 am	110	Ar †...Victoria.... Lv	Ml	7.30 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pas. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

ap2

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East,

Running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and first and second class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. RATTRAY, General Agent,
No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. St., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B. C.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt, St. Paul, Minnesota.

jy1

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1,000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,

133 Government Street.

Private entrance on Pandora Street. oc18

Chimney Sweeping and Carpet Beating

Grates set and defective flues fixed, etc. A work guaranteed. Address

WM. NEAL, City Bill Poster, 32 Quadra St

au21

GEO. A. SARGISON

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

48 LANGLEY ST.

ap27

ALL ROADS LEAD HITHER.

Rail and Water Highways to British Columbia's Capital—The Australian Route.

Terminus of Three Trancontinental Railways—To the Orient and Alaska—Trade Avenues.

During the year just closed a new and important link has been forged in the chain of communication, uniting the Colonies of the British Empire. The Canadian-Australian line of fast mail steamers has been inaugurated, and has already demonstrated its great value to the Empire, providing improved mail facilities, inaugurating profitable reciprocal trade between Canada and the Australian colonies and bringing into closer relationship the kindred communities between whom roll the waters of the Pacific. The first port of call in America and the last of departure for these fine steamers is naturally Victoria. To China and Japan there are at present two competing lines operating fast and well equipped steamships, with definite promise of a third entering the field during the present year. A new Alaska line is also contemplated, and will no doubt become an established fact during the summer of 1894. Victoria's existing railway and steamship connections are briefly referred to hereunder:

WATER ROUTES.

From Vancouver and all point East, via the Canadian Pacific—Steamer Islander (C. P. N. Co.) arrives every evening but Monday, to sail at 2 a.m.

From Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma and all points East and South, via the Northern Pacific railway and Great Northern railway—Steamer City of Kingston daily, excepting Sunday, arriving at 3:30 a.m. and departing four hours later.

From India, China and Japan—C.P.R. steamships Empress of India, Empress of China and Empress of Japan arrive and depart monthly; Northern Pacific steamships Victoria, Tacoma and Mogul also arrive and depart monthly.

From Australian ports, Fiji and Hawaiian Islands—Canadian-Australian steamships Arawa, Warimoo and Miowera arrive and depart monthly.

From San Francisco and all California ports—Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s steamers City of Puebla, Umatilla and Walla Walla arrive and depart every five days.

From Portland—Steamer Signal arrives and departs fortnightly.

From Alaska—Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s excursion steamer Queen arrives and departs every ten days during summer months, as does also the C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Islander. During the winter a fortnightly service is maintained by the P.C.S.S. Co.'s Mexico and City of Topeka.

From New Westminster and Fraser River ports—C.P.N. Co.'s steamers R.P. Rithet, Princess Louise and Yosemite arrive and depart three times per week.

From Naas and Skeena Rivers and Queen Charlotte Islands—Steamers Barbara Boscowitz (J. D. Warren & Co.), and Danube (C.P.N. Co.), arrive and depart fortnightly.

From Alberni and Barclay Sound ports—Steamers Maude (C. P. N. Co.), and Mystery make semi-monthly trips.

From Nanaimo, Comox and Valdez Island—E. & N. Railway Company's steamer Joan and the steamer Mermaid (opposition) arrive and depart weekly.

BY RAIL.

From Wellington, Nanaimo and intermediate points on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway—Regular trains daily.

From Esquimalt and Russell Station (Victoria West)—Electric cars every half hour.

From Oak Bay Beach—Electrics cars half hourly.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

The "Enoch Talbot" Chartered for Coal—Sealer "Fawn" Afloat and Away.

Steamers Alert and Estelle arrived in from Nanaimo yesterday with coal.

The bark Enoch Talbot will tow up to Nanaimo in a few days to load coal for San Francisco.

No difficulty was experienced yesterday morning in removing the schooner Fawn from the sandbank on which she grounded Friday. The tug Mystery rendered the necessary assistance, and the schooner proceeded on her cruise.

ENTERED.

Str. Premier.....from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend.
" Yosemite..... " N. Westminster.
" Alert..... " Nanaimo.
" Estelle..... " "

CLEARED.

Str. Premier..... for Vancouver.
" City of Kingston... " Port Townsend.
" Yosemite..... " N. Westminster.
" Joan..... " Nanaimo.
" Estelle..... " "

Juvenile Diplomacy.

Good News: Little Ethel—It's awful impolite to ask for things.

Little Johnny—Course it is. What of it?

Little Ethel—Nothing, only I'm gettin' hungry for some candy I've got in my pocket, and there isn't enough for two.

What She Meant.

Washington Star: "And you refuse me after all that you said?" he exclaimed.

"Yes."

"Because I am not rich?"

"Yes, George; that is why."

"And you said that you could be content with love in a cottage," he went on bitterly.

"Oh, George! That was three months ago. I meant a cottage at a summer resort, you know."

The commissioners at the Chicago World's Fair gave the highest award to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the best and most complete passenger train at the exhibition. This was not a fancy train built for show purposes, but one of the standard trains that run daily from ocean to ocean. Travelers should make a note of this, as for safety, solid comfort and unrivalled scenery, the Canadian Pacific route is second to none.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

THE BEST POLICY.

Where Honesty Should Begin, and Where It Should Often End.

Stealing is one matter; dishonesty is quite another. To most of us there is no temptation to take what doesn't belong to us. There is a temptation, and we don't often resist it, to be something short of perfectly frank and true. One reason for this is that the current pleasant speech which means nothing insensibly enlarges into other pleasant speeches which do mean something, but don't mean the truth. No one expects to be entirely believed who says "I am glad to see you," or "I regret to add." Yet from these stock phrases it is smooth sailing into what says more and means still less.

Obviously one could not go about the world dealing, like Mr. Gradgrind, solely in facts. Often facts are brutal. A good and wise mother was once asked by a daughter with a morbid conscience and a tender heart: "What shall I say to a guest who interrupts me and whom I am not at all glad to see? Shall I imply that I am?" The answer was carefully considered. When it was given it was this: "Try to put yourself in her place, first of all. Then you may find something very pleasant to say without bringing your own personality into the matter at all. If not, you can usually take refuge in the weather and exclaim that she is brave to face the storm or wise to test the sunshine. If your handclasp is hearty and your face is smiling you have done your part. And then work to make the welcome for her that was not ready."

"I believe in always speaking the truth," said another girl in a moment of reflection, "but there is no need of speaking all the truth." There is a volume of sense in that one sentence. Silence may be false on occasions where it is cowardly not to bear witness. Oftener it may be the result of kindly feeling of tender consideration for what the speech would hurt. Remember that to hurt is to harm. This is as palpable as that falsehood even well meant is wrong. It is a difficult, tactful question in ethics to decide between the hurting and the falsifying. It has an answer though. Women are more given by their very softness of nature, to untruths than are men. Yet they oftener glide out of a hard position without the taint of deceit. This, the world says, is because tact is a feminine belonging. Now tact answers the whole problem. And what is it? Its other name is love. RUTH HALL.

Catskill, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL.

The Shipments for 1893 Exceed Those of Many Previous Years,

Despite the General Depression in American Commerce.

As was announced at the opening of the year 1893 the prospects for the British Columbia coal mines were of a very promising character, and though the condition of the money market and the stagnation in trade generally on account of the disturbing silver question, seriously affected business generally throughout America, the total shipments during the year just closed were materially larger than in many previous years. Almost simultaneous with the disinclination of San Francisco buyers to accumulate stocks came increased supplies from Australia and Great Britain, the latter by way of ballast for vessels which had arrived on this coast to take over cargoes of Pacific wheat. In consequence glut was caused, and the middlemen found themselves in a position to dictate prices to the producers to such an extent that the New Vancouver Coal Co. had to reduce their output and at the same time to lower the wages of their employes. This was also the case with the East Wellington Colliery, whose employes being unwilling to submit to the reduction, the mines have been shut down altogether. The Northfield mine of the N. V. Coal Co. has also suspended operations, but it is understood that the Company propose to work the Protection Island shaft to the extent that is warranted by the demand. The following is the statement of shipments during the year 1893 by the Wellington, Union and the New Vancouver collieries:

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS', WELLINGTON COLLIERIES.

	Tons. c
January	25,621 01
February	25,357 06
March	27,097 05
April	22,662 14
May	21,557 18
June	28,408 06
July	23,021 05
August	26,588 17
September	26,825 03
October	23,583 15
November	30,897 16
December	30,948 09
Total, 1893	312 573 15
" 1892	276,118 00
Increase	36,455 15

UNION COLLIERY CO.

	Tons.
January	12,015
February	6,583
March	8,500
April	7,441
May	12,816
June	5,897
July	15,481
August	12,493
September	11,235
October	14,601
November	6 844
December	12,529
Total, 1893	126,438
Total, 1892	93,826
Increase	32,612

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

	Tons. c.
January	33,582 17
February	30,422 1
March	38 089 17
April	33,304 13
May	40,970 16
June	50 413 5
July	28 755 16
August	31,207 11
September	26,494 10
October	27,157 19
November	26 220 10
December	19,000 00
Total, 1893	388,649 15
Total, 1892	375,834 1
Increase	12,815 14

The East Wellington colliery for a portion of the year has been closed, but its shipments have amounted to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons.

Apollinaris

AND ITS PURITY.

"The Purity of Apollinaris offers the best security against the dangers of most of the ordinary drinking waters."

London Medical Record.

"Apollinaris Natural Mineral Water issues from a Spring deeply imbedded in a Rock and is therefore of absolute organic purity."

BB Professor Liebreich, Berlin.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

An Immense Increase in the Exports and General Trade Well Maintained.

Greater Consumption of Canadian Goods—The Inland Revenue Still Going Up.

The customs returns for the past year show the business controlled at Victoria to be on a very satisfactory footing. It is true that the duties collected on goods entered for consumption at this port show a diminution, but the explanation of this lies in the fact that there has been a more general purchase of goods of Canadian manufacture. The exports show a great increase, largely on account of the sealskin catch, which considerably exceeded the average, while other lines of business kept well up:

COLLECTIONS.

Months.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	$ 58,750	$ 65,249	$ 53,115
February	63,690	71,609	61,126
March	93,448	91,523	69,169
April	103,163	97,614	79,325
May	103,303	98,429	92 892
June	96,159	80,628	71,686
July	79 157	88,881	65,103
August	73 778	72,147	70,714
September	104,559	81,521	73,323
October	101,268	82,709	75,218
November	81,588	78,195	59,491
December	81,718	64,780	53,489
Total	$1,016,643	$953,082	$827,591

IMPORTS, 1893.

Months.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
January	$ 144,190	$ 52,268	$ 196,458
February	199,019	36,074	235,093
March	159,929	41,937	201,866
April	215,120	125,001	340,121
May	288,331	240,747	529,078
June	158,558	68,000	226,558
July	174,998	35 723	210,721
August	155,305	45 981	201,286
September	206,652	42,957	249,609
October	224,216	24,017	248,223
November	182,241	32 586	214,827
December	166,865	33,022	199,887
Total	$2,275,424	$778,313	$3,053,727

EXPORTS.

Months.	1893.	1892.
January	$ 59,754	$ 79,275
February	23,187	175,952
March	37,637	40,294
April	33,514	364,564
May	87,502	72,065
June	116,005	111,525
July	188 160	67,815
August	505,531	113,800
September	659,057	381,012
October	662 801	189 441
November	448,189	90 678
December	418,927	551,373
Total	$3,570,264	$2,533,794

For Over Fifty Years,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

oj d&w-1y

Carving Sets at Fox's.

I X L Carving Set at Cheapside.

CHURCH ORGANS.

The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $300 to $3,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a

PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN,

exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences.—These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russe St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

ap28

THE JUDGES Of the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Have made the

HIGHEST AWARDS

(Medals and Diplomas) to

WALTER BAKER & CO.

On each of the following named articles:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
Premium No. 1, Chocolate,
Vanilla Chocolate,
German Sweet Chocolate,
Cocoa Butter.

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

TENDERS.

Nicola Valley Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1894, addressed to the undersigned, for the construction of this Company's Railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Company's Office, 161 Cordova street, Vancouver and no tender will be considered unless made on such forms.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. McFARLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 4th, 1893. de7-td

I am hale and hearty and entirely free from Indigestion since using

ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI

Sold by Druggists and Confectioners, 50c. Packages.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

no25

MONUMENTS.

GREAT CUT IN PRICES AT 76 VIEW STREET.

Having purchased the bankrupt stock of the Victoria Marble Works, I am prepared to sell Monuments, Headstones, Tablets and all kinds of Cemetery Work cheaper than any dealer north of San Francisco. JOS. E. PHILLIPS, Granite and Marble Works.

oc26-1m

KEEFER & SMITH,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS
Rooms 44 and 45 Five Sisters' Block, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
G. A. Keefer, M.I.C.E. H. B. Smith, M.I.C.E

The Nicola Valley Railway Company.

"NICOLA."

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater, and Nicola Rivers, for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this Railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town, and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola Rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block, and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA."

J. W. McFARLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 27, 1893. de29-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to revive the "Mount Tolmie Park and Cordova Bay Railway Company Act, 1893," and to amend the said Act by extending the time for the commencement and completion of the undertaking authorized by the said Act, and otherwise.

Dated at Victoria the 28th day of November, A.D. 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Applicants

no29 6w

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE - One Star. PINK - Two Stars. GOLD - Three Stars

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON

my5

EDUCATIONAL.

ANGELA :: COLLEGE
VICTORIA.

This old established College, known throughout the Province, stands in over an acre of land, situated on the highest part of the city.

A large school room, with suitable classrooms, has been built. Internally the whole building has been remodelled to adapt it to modern requirements, both as a day and boarding school.

The work of teaching is carried on by the Principal, MISS KITTO, assisted by Miss M. Kitto and Miss D. Kitto and an efficient staff of Masters and Mistresses.

The household and boarding arrangements are under the management of Mrs. Kitto. Special care is taken to give the boarders the comfort and training of a well ordered home.

Full particulars on application to MRS. KITTO, Angela College. de30-eod-1m

MADAME LAIRD,

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

For terms apply at the Studio, 161 Vancouver street, corner Pandora. se30

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING.

MR. CLEMENT ROWLANDS

Has returned to Victoria, and is prepared give lessons in Vocal Music.

Rooms, 63 Gov't St., Upstairs.

au31-1m

SHORTHAND.

Pitman's System, taught in twenty-five lessons for $25. Proficiency Guaranteed. Apply C.D.S., 62 John St., Rock Bay. ap14

NOTICES.

[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of our said Province may, by the favour of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Our reign

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

de16

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Re. Edgar Marvin Deceased.

DUMBLETON V. MARVIN.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the Estate of Edgar Marvin, deceased, and in a cause Dumbleton against Marvin, the creditors and other persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the personal estate of Edgar Marvin, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, who died in or about the month of July, 1891, are on or before the 30th day of December, 1893, to send by post, pre-paid, to Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., of 47 Langley street, Victoria, the plaintiff's solicitor, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Honourable Mr. Justice Drake at his Chambers at the Law Courts, Victoria, on the 10th day of January, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1893.

HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy Registrar.

de16-14t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor in Council to have the title of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability, changed as follows: Instead of National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability, the title to be the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability.

C. T. DUPONT,
President N. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.

Victoria, Dec. 28, 1893. de29-3m

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature of British Columbia, on behalf of the National Electric Tramway and Lighting Company, Limited, for a Private bill changing the name of the Company to the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Company, Limited, consolidating the Acts and By-laws under which the Company exists and declaring and defining the powers and privileges of the Company.

C. T. DUPONT,
President N. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1893.

de29-6w

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the stockholders in the South Fork Hydraulic & Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the President of the Company, Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo, on Monday, the 19th day of February, A.D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of selling the whole or such portion of the property of the Company as may be agreed upon at such meeting, and if agreed upon, passing resolutions authorizing any such proposed sale to be carried into effect.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON,
President of the South Fork Hydraulic & Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Quesnelle Forks, the 19th day of December, 1893. de30-1m

WHAT DO YOU WANT? You can get it by advertising in THE COLONIST, and it will not cost you much.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Japan and China Line.

	Ar. Victoria.	Lv. Victoria
Empress of India	Dec. 19	Jan. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 17	Feb. 5
Empress of China	Feb. 14	Mar. 5
Empress of India	Mar. 14	Apr. 2
Empress of Japan	Apr. 11	Apr. 23
Empress of China	May 2	May 14
Empress of India	May 23	June 4
Empress of Japan	June 13	June 25
Empress of China	July 4	July 16
Empress of India	July 25	Aug. 6
Empress of Japan	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
Empress of China	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Empress of India	Sept. 26	Oct. 15

Canadian-Australian Line.

	Ar. Victoria.	Lv. Victoria
Warrimoo	Jan. 8	Jan. 18
Arawa	Feb. 8	Feb. 16
Warrimoo	Mar. 8	Mar. 16
Arawa	Apr. 8	Apr. 16

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and information, apply to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

FROM HALIFAX.

Allan Line	Laurentian	Jan. 6
Allan Line	Numidian	Jan. 20
Dominion Line	Oregon	Jan. 13
Dominion Line	Labrador	Jan. 27
Beaver Line	Lake Ontario	Jan. 3
Beaver Line	Lake Superior	Jan. 17

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line	Servia	Jan. 6
Cunard Line	Etruria	Jan. 13
White Star Line	Majestic	Jan. 3
White Star Line	Britannic	Jan. 10
American Line	New York	Jan. 3
American Line	Paris	Jan. 10
North Ger. Lloyd	Neckar	Jan. 6
Anchor Line	Devonia	Jan. 3
Red Star Line	Rhynland	Jan. 3
Allan State Line	Norwegian	Jan. 4

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.
GEO. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

au25

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 22

Takes effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Sidney—Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Victoria, Oct. 31st, 1893.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. fe4

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m.

Umatilla - - - - - Jan. 4

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents

mch26

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

No. 31 Cormorant Street,

P.O. BOX 569. jy20tf VICTORIA, B C

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the B. C. Southern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Company; also for power to construct a branch line, commencing at a point on the main line at or near the forks of Michel Creek; thence by way of Michel Creek to Martin Creek.

Dated this 7th December, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

de9

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT.

Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains.

Nursery, Sn. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 52 Douglas street.

Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. oc3-dy&wky

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1894.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, January 1, 1894.

Sun rises..... 7:10 a.m. | Sun sets..... 4:27 p.m.
Moon rises, 1:55 a.m.

Day of the year—1st.

N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. slower than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 31, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m..	41°	Mean 41°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m..	40°		
9 a. m..	40°	Highest 42°	5 a.m.—
p. m..	42°		1 p.m.—
5 p. m..	40°	Lowest 40°	9 p.m.—
9 p. m..	40°		Rain.—0.61.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—0h. 0m.
E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—Col F H Berkely and wife, Mrs Glass, D J McKim, W R Fox, J E Walter, D L Wallace, Geo Watts, J Smith, G Harper, J H Constins, J Forrest, Mrs Easton, N Gowan, J Doughter, J Roberts, C L Bingham, W Smith, Mrs Hunt, Miss Antoino, J Coyne, C T W Piper, F E Moulton and mother W S Jones, R R Gilbert, C W Williams, W J Glenn, J McDonald, R Rocheiter, R Croft, A Speer, C McLennan, Joe Mayer, R H Smith, L L Pierce, Ed O'Rourke, C M Ellsworth, A L Willaver, A Burtz, Mrs Harrison, A Peeler, J B Taylor, M McIntosh.

CONSIGNEES.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—J P & Co, W H Maudsley, W W Emminstein, W Brims, N E T & L Co, Lenz & Leiser, Standard Oil Co, S Leiser, D E Campbell, S Hartman, Rithet & Co, J C Anderson, Knowler & M, E E Blackwood, C Rattray, F H Lang, Yuen Lung, M P Freeman, B Robb, J Cook, W W Clark, W Anderson, J Edmonds, G Morrison, F Adams, A A Aaronson, Hudsons Bay Co, Miss A Thain and Mrs E Goodwin.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Determined Suicide.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—John P. Clarke, secretary-treasurer of the Northwest Land Co., committed suicide by jumping from the wharf into the bay at the foot of Bay street. His friends can assign no reason for the rash act.

Waterloo Veteran Dead.

PARRY SOUND, Dec. 31.—Judas Ansley, a battle of Waterloo veteran, over 100 years of age, is dead.

Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 31.—All four bodies in the Symonds mine have been recovered and the mine pumped out.

Murdered at Monte Carlo.

NICE, Dec. 31.—The body of Leander Allender, an Englishman, who was murdered and robbed at Monte Carlo on Friday, was found yesterday under the Parma bridge.

Cholera at the Canary Islands.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Central News has this dispatch from Madeira: "Thousands of deaths from Cholera have occurred at Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, since the beginning of the outbreak. At present the epidemic is subsiding rapidly. The officials have divided the islands into quarantine districts, and have vigorously enforced their sanitary measures. The streets have been washed with lime, and residents and travellers have been constantly fumigated. Trade has been paralyzed, as ships have avoided touching at the islands.

Sculptor Suspected of Anarchism.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The police in Angers, Maine et Loire, have arrested the sculptor, Phillippe, as an anarchist suspect.

U. S. S. "San Francisco."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Herbert was advised by cable to-day of the arrival of the San Francisco at Pernambuco on her way to Rio. The dispatch contained no other information.

The Miantonomah.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 31.—The U. S. steamer Miantonomah sailed for New York this morning.

PERSONAL.

R. Watkins, of Whatcom, is at the Oriental.

R. H. Smith arrived over by the Sound steamer yesterday afternoon.

G. W. Grant, New Westminster, registered at the Driard yesterday.

A. R. Coughtrey and wife, and Jno. Bain, Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

C. A. S. Atwood, Kelowna, B.C., registered at the Oriental yesterday.

W. S. Jones, Nelson, and R. R. Gilpin, Kettle River, B. C., are at the Driard.

J. Van Bramer, of Cocos Island treasure fame, left for San Francisco on Saturday.

Col. F. G. Berkeley and Mrs. Berkeley were passengers to Victoria by the City of Kingston yesterday.

G. A. Jordan, Vancouver police magistrate, is spending his New Year's holidays in Victoria. He is at the Driard.

Col. and Mrs. Berkeley, London, Eng., and their niece, Mrs. Chester Glass, of Spokane, Wash., are at the Driard.

Dr. S. A. Metherell has returned to Victoria and will resume the practice of his profession here, having associated himself with Dr. Frank Hall.

The Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo. The Cuisine is excellent. 1m

Atwood's Cough Cure for the various affections of the throat and lungs, colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, and bronchitis, is also indispensable in cases of whooping cough and croup. It may be depended on to promote cures by facilitating expectoration and allaying inflammation. R. J. W. Atwood, sole manufacturer, 68 Douglas street. *

Talk about the World's Fair; the scene is far "fairer" at Weiler Bros.', and you can get there by the street car. *

If you only want to spend 50 cents this Xmas, spend that fifty cents and get something useful at Weiler Bros.' *

ANY poor person requiring spectacles and who cannot afford to pay for them, can get a pair of glasses for a New Year's gift from Miss Hyams, 100 Government street, Victoria Optical Co., between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. Monday, January 1, if they first obtain an order from their family physician, proving they are deserving. f-s-s

KOOTENAY'S PROGRESS.

The Rich Mines of That District Will Pay Even Though Silver Declines.

Gold Discoveries in the Lardeau—Mining Development Encourages Ranching.

Kootenay prospects were the subject of an interesting talk yesterday between a COLONIST representative and J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., who has spent the summer in that district.

"It is certainly the fact," said Mr. Kellie, "that the season did not come up to expectations, for when it became known that the Sherman silver purchase bill was to be repealed everything dropped. Just why, no one could tell exactly, but the general feeling of uncertainty brought everything to a standstill. Now, however, it is realized that the apprehension was without good reason, and there is no doubt in my mind that the Kootenay mines will go ahead even if silver drops lower than it is at present.

"The country is getting into good shape for shipments. The Slocan is now fairly well served with wagon roads, and next season it will be in good shape for shipping out ore. Lardeau has not yet got these facilities, but they will come in time. We look upon the Lardeau as a rival to the Slocan country and believe that it will prove quite as rich. The gold output of Kootenay will form no inconsiderable factor in its wealth, and one fact which heightens the expectations with regard to Lardeau is the belief that it is rich in gold-bearing ores as well as in silver.

"I was up in the Big Bend country during the summer and from what I saw there I believe it will be a great gold producing district. Some very fine ledges have been found there. Fifteen or twenty years ago gold was being taken out of there, but the cost of getting in supplies was so great that the work was not profitable. When hydraulic works are established there, as proposed, I believe that the Big Bend will yield a great deal of gold, giving such returns as to tempt investors. At Forty-nine Mile creek the gold prospects are good and they are putting in hydraulic machinery.

"The people of Revelstoke feel the want of a wagon road to run five or six miles towards the head of the canyon, there to make connection with a steamer on Downie creek, in the Big Bend District, running into the Columbia river. The immediate result of this would be a reduction in the cost of getting in supplies, from nine to ten cents per pound, as at present, to three or four cents. The construction of the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake railway will be of immense benefit. It will be 25 or 26 miles in length. Ten miles have already been built, and contracts have been let for the completion of five more during the winter.

"When the road is finished the result will undoubtedly be the erection of large lumber mills at the entrance of the Columbia river to Arrow lake. There is an abundance of good white pine and cedar, for which a market should be found in the prairie settlements of the Northwest and in the cities of the United States as far east as St. Paul and Minneapolis, if, as is expected, the duty is taken off lumber by the Wilson bill.

"The Trail creek country is coming up very well since the completion of the wagon road which the Government assisted to build, and it has now become an ore producer. Up Fish creek there has been a big discovery by a prospector named Macdonald of rich gold and silver ore.

"I and another man came, a few months ago, upon an immense deposit of nickel, which upon investigation proved to be rich in gold and silver, and particularly in chrome. The ledge was a remarkable one, sticking up there or four feet out of the ground, and we intend to do some work on it in the spring, as the indications are that the find is of great value.

"The expectations of mining development have had a good effect upon ranching, and during the past year many new ranches have been taken up. There is no lack of farming land, and the greater part of the produce required in the district might profitably be grown there."

MORE TAX RIOTS.

A Sicilian Deputy Confers With the Government as to the Anti-Octrol Movement.

ROME, Dec. 31.—Napoleon Colejannia, Sicilian deputy of the Socialist party, returned to Rome yesterday and last evening conferred a long time with Premier Crispi, as to the anti-tax movement on the island. In an interview with the United States correspondent, he said that he and his colleagues, regardless of party lines, wished to co operate with the rest of the chamber in pacifying the Sicilian agitation. Despite the gravity of the situation, he believed that order would be restored if the government would undertake to see that inhabitants be treated justly. Above all, the government would find it necessary to prevent the authorities in the Sicilian towns and cities from using their official power to their own selfish ends. The government had been deceived as to the cause of the present trouble. It had been customary to send to Sicily those officials who were to be punished for misconduct. These officials had failed to inform the government of the abuses and the approaching revolt against them, and had never dreamed of suggesting remedies. Deputy Signor Colojanni started for Sicily this evening. He will draft the reform measures which he requires as likely to restore peace to the island. The reports of anti-octroi riots in Castel-Vetrano, twenty-nine miles from Trapani, have excited much comment here, as Castel Vetrano is an exceptionally prosperous town, the centre of a rich district and has fewer poor than any other town of its size in Sicily. The inhabitants were supposed to be very far from joining the anti-tax movements. Although the troops easily put down the riots the people are still restless.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Man, His Wife and Family the Victims of an Upturned Lamp.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—A fire in a cottage owned by John Cummings, at 515 South Fourteenth street, at about 2:15 this morning, resulted in four fatalities. The fire was quickly extinguished by the fire department, and four bodies were discovered huddled together in a corner of the bedroom. They were the remains of John Cummings and his wife, one child three years old, and Mrs. Margaret Fox, mother of Mrs. Cummings. Coroner Maul was summoned and took charge of the remains. The story of the fire, as related by Tommie Fox, a grandchild of Margaret Fox, is a peculiar one. John Cummings had been ill in the bedroom adjoining the sitting room in which the family were seated at the time. The child was with the father. Tommie Fox said the mother, who was reading a book, rose from beside the stove and with Mrs. Fox went in the room. Cummings overturned the lamp which was standing on the centre table and the house immediately took fire. Mr. Cummings closed the bedroom door, and, according to the story of the boy, held it tight shut. The four human beings were penned up and could not escape. They were burned to a crisp in the devouring flames.

Mr. Nathan, a next door neighbor, heard a woman cry, "My child; my child is burning," and as he looked out of the window of his house he saw the mother trying to raise the window and make her escape with the child in her arms. It was, however, impossible for her to get out, and she soon disappeared from the sight of Mr. Narhan, who rushed to give the alarm to the neighbors and, if possible, to rescue the ill-fated prisoners. No help was able to reach the unfortunates, however, until the flames had been subdued by the firemen, and then a horrible and piteous spectacle met their view. Four skeletons with nearly all the flesh burned from their bones, were lying together in the corner. According to the story of the boy, he endeavored to open the door and release those in the burning room, but in vain. When the fire burst into the room in which he was, he was driven into the street. Cummings was a heavy drinker, and had been suffering from excessive drinking for some time. It is supposed that he had an attack of delirium tremens, and was in an insane state when he committed the awful deed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A California Gold Prospector Disgusted With the Prospects of "the Dark Continent."

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—August Seton, 43, an old-time California gold prospector, whose home is at 210 Montgomery street, San Francisco, landed at this port from the steamship New York yesterday, and departed for San Francisco. Seton stated to one of the immigration inspectors that he left here six months ago, having heard glowing accounts of gold discoveries in southern and central Africa. He visited Mashonaland, Matabeleland and many other portions of the country under control of the British South Africa Co. There was much fighting going on, and in order to prospect he had to get a permit from the company, which demanded one-half of any proceeds therefrom. He had to pay $5 per day for a common carrier, and provisions were exorbitantly high. The grade of quartz, he said, was poorer than that of Arizona, and he returned rather disgusted.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

A Woman Shot Dead by a Man Whom She Had Refused to Marry.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—Louis Snyder shot and killed Mrs. Olive Cloud, last night. The tragedy occurred at the home of Mrs. Cloud, with nobody else in the house except Mrs. Cloud's ten-year-old daughter. Snyder escaped. Snyder had been endeavoring to induce Mrs. Cloud to marry him, but she had refused because of his dissipated habits. Last night the couple went down town together, and Snyder renewed his importunities. Just as they stepped on the house steps, Snyder drew his revolver and fired four times. Three of the bullets entered Mrs. Cloud's body and she fell dead.

SIX WEEKS MARRIED.

Driven Mad by La Grippe, the Proprietor of an Academy Shoots His Wife.

MEDIA, Dec. 31.—S. C. Shortlidge, proprietor of an academy for boys, fired six shots into his wife's head this morning while walking along the street, killing her instantly. This was his second, he having been married six weeks ago to Marie Dixon Jones, one of the society leaders. He has been a sufferer from the grippe, from which he had not recovered, and which probably unbalanced his mind. He was put under arrest, and is now in prison.

Collision at Sea.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Dec. 31.—The Dutch tank steamer Laplander from Hamburg for New York in ballast arrived here this morning. Her port bow was crushed and all her compartments were flooded with water. Yesterday morning she came into collision with the British steamer Cyprene from Savannah for Liverpool, loaded with cotton. The Cyprene had her bows driven right in to the foremast and the water rushed in at a terrible rate. The ship was so badly damaged that she sank within three hours after the collision. The captain and crew of the Cyprene at first made every effort to save her, but found that her injuries were too great and launched the boats. They rowed to the Laplander, which was waiting to afford them assistance. They were unable to save any of their property.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fare.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

aul7-tu-th sa d&w

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP, $300,000.00. RESERVE, : : : $80,000.00.

OFEICES: LONDON, ENG., VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, BEARING INTEREST AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

APPROVED ENDORSED PAPER DISCOUNTED.

de22-ja31

AUCTION SALES.

TO THE PUBLIC OF VICTORIA and DISTRICT.

We beg to tender our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage we have received during the last twelve months. Our business has far exceeded what we anticipated at the beginning of the year. In the future we shall endeavor to conduct our business as we have in the past—with every consideration for the interests of those who place their property in our hands for disposal, and for the convenience of those attending our auctions. Our staff, our rooms, our situation and facilities for storing jewellery, etc., in our large vaults are unequalled on this Coast. Wishing our numerous patrons A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,

We remain,
Obediently yours,
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.

1894

THE AUCTION MART
COR. BROAD ST. AND TROUNCE AVE.,

H. CUTHBERT & CO.
will conduct their first auction sale of
FURNITURE
in the new year, n their salerooms, as above,
Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, at 2 p.m.

By order of a gentleman leaving the city, comprising handsome walnut parlor set of 6 pieces in tapestry and plush (will be sold in one lot or in pieces), oak centre table, tapestry, Brussels and Wilton pile carpets, 2 heating stoves, solid oak bed set (cheval bureau with carved decorations), 2 solid oak bed sets, 1½ bed set, box and spring mattresses, single bedsteads and mattresses, sheets, pillows and very fine blankets, one tailor's sewing machine by Singer, top mattresses, VALUABLE PIANETTE (by C E. Godfrey, Southampton, Eng.), kitchen tables and chairs, large meat safe, crockery, 2 pairs of Partridge Cochin fowls (prize winners), and a large quantity of furniture which cannot be enumerated, as it will not reach our rooms before Tuesday morning.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
de30 Auctioneers.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
are instructed to sell by Auction on
Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 2 p.m.
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
—OF—
French :: Jewellery
Especially suitable for Indian and up-country trade.

The Auctioneers desire to draw the attention of Wholesale Houses to this stock, consisting of several hundred dollars' worth of goods that
MUST BE SOLD,
Even if it only brings the amount paid for duty.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
de30 Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE SALE

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER,
Has been instructed by Thos. H. Allice, Esq., Assignee Estate of Mrs. F. Clayton, general dealer, Esquimalt, to sell by
AUCTION
—ON—
Thursday, January 4th,
at 11 o'clock a.m.
AT No. 1 BASTION STREET,
Lately occupied by Messrs. C. Strouss & Co., next door to the Board of Trade Building, the entire stock in trade of the business lately carried on by her, consisting of
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
TWO BOATS.
Goods on view morning of sale. Terms cash.
de31 JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

OYSTERS in every style. Empire Restaurant. Open all night. de22-1m

VETERINARY :: SURGEON.
R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S.
Office, Bowman's Livery Stables 1.87. Residence, 100 Cadboro Road, tel. 537 jn23

DO YOU EAT

BREAD? THEN USE
Keewatin Flour
IT IS THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR MADE.
oc18

FROM
ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC
Babies are fed on the Reliable
"Reindeer" Brand Condensed Milk.
Recommended by all Eminent Physicians. Surely your child should have the best food.

116
Waterproofs and Jackets
ARRIVED BY TO-DAY'S STEAMER
.....AT.....
THE WESTSIDE
Direct from the Manufacturers.

These garments were shipped in good time to arrive for our Holiday trade, but were delayed en route. Customers who have waited so long will please call to-day and make their selection.

ALSO Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, 8 to 30 butt. length.
Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs and Cashmere Hosiery.

PRICES RIGHT. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

CHOICE WINES

We have just landed large shipments of the following choice and well known brands of
Champagnes, Bourgognes, Clarets, Sauternes, Rhine Wines, &c., in Pints and Quarts.

G. H. Mumm & Co. Extra Dry.
Pommery Champagne, Sec and Extra Sec.
George Goulet Champagne, Extra Dry.
Clicquot, Heidsick, &c.

BOURGOGNES—
J. Josephin a Nuits Chablis (White), Chambertin, Pommard, Volney, &c.
Curcier and Adet's Chateau Leoville, Chateau Margaux, Chateau La Rose.

CLARETS—
Preller's Etiquette Verte (Green Label), St. Julien, St. Estephe, St. Emilion.
DesBonne's St. Julien.
Barton & Guestier's Clarets—Floriac, Margaux, St. Julien, Medoc.
Preller's Clarets in wood. Labrunie & Co.'s Clarets in wood.

B. Berts & Co. Sauternes, Preller Sauternes, DesBonne's Sauternes.

DEINHARD & CO. RHINE WINES—
Sparkling Moselle, Steinwein, Laubenheim, Nierstein.

Spanish Ports, Sherries and Madeiras of fine quality.

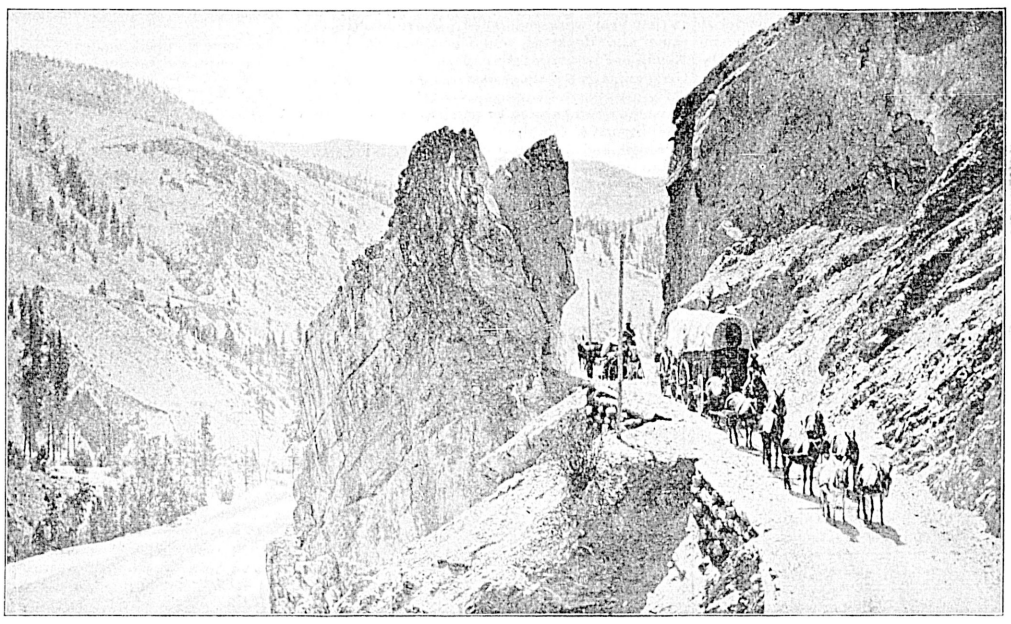
HAVANA CIGARS—
Positively no Wines or Liquors sold in quantities less than two gallons or one case.

PITHER & LEISER
de12

TO SEALERS! EXAMINE THE MAJESTIC RANGE.
Made of Steel and Malleable Iron.
Galley Outfits on hand and Made to Order.
McLennan & McFeely,
COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS
no11

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COLONIST.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JANUARY, 1894.



CARIBOO WAGON ROAD.

THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.

Happenings of 1893 in the City of Victoria and the Province of British Columbia.

A Running Review of Events—Victorians Who Have Passed Away.

JANUARY.

1—Gunner Nolan, of "C" Battery, commits suicide.

2—Seattle and Victoria footballers play to a draw.

3—Health Officer Huntly, of Vancouver, disappears.

4—The search for Stark Miller abandoned.

5—Schooner Oscar & Hattie found guilty of violating the *modus vivendi* and confiscated to the Crown. (Verdict of Begbie, C. J., sitting as a Judge in Admiralty.)

7—Incendiary fire at R. J. McDonald's residence, Gorge Road, the place being fired in thirteen places.

9—Word received of the murder of three whites and an Indian at Caik, also of the display of the victims' heads on poles in the Indian village; Mr. Justice Drake leaves to hold Court for the first time in the Vancouver judicial district.

11—Indian schooner Mountain Chief reported wrecked near San Juan (West Coast).

12—Schooner Triumph (first of the sealing fleet) away; Hon. Robert Beaven re-elected mayor of Victoria.

13—J. W. Considine married in Victoria while his first wife's suit for divorce is being heard in Tacoma.

17—Opening of the exhibition of the B.C.P.D. and P.S. Association.

18—First annual banquet of the Provincial Land Surveyors' Association.

24—Millionaire John A. Davis, of Montana, killed by a fall down the Driard stairway.

25—Steamer Michigan and Schooner C. H. Tupper wrecked.

26—Opening of the third session of the Fifth Provincial Parliament.

31—Snowfall 14 inches; temp. — 1.5, lowest on record at Victoria.

FEBRUARY.

2—Boiler explosion at Tumbo Island colliery, killing two men; Coroner Walkem decides to hold inquest at Victoria.

4—Coroner's jury decides that the accident at Tumbo Island resulted from the use of an old and defective boiler.

12—Harry Campbell drowned while duck shooting at Craigflower.

14—The "wrecker" Whitelaw wrecked; Chinese leper commits suicide in preference to going to the lazaretto.

18—"C" Battery and the Victoria Fire Department pull to a draw in a tug-of-war lasting two hours and twenty minutes.

19—Schooner Pioneer returns to port with the news that fragments of the lost Maggie Mc had washed ashore near Cape Scott.

21—San Francisco schooner J. C. Ford wrecked at sea; Indian massacre reported at Sorrow Island.

23—Steam schooner J. R. McDonald burned in the Straits; word received of the destruction by fire of the Inverness cannery.

24—J. O'Brien reports that the Ow-ee-kay-no Indians are investigating the story of massacre at Sorrow Island and vowing vengeance.

MARCH.

3—Death of Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Governor of British Columbia, at London, England.

8—The announcement is made that Russia has made proposals to the British Government for a joint protective zone around Siberian rookeries and seal-frequented islands.

15—F. M. Rattenbury's plans for the new Government buildings accepted.

17—News received of an attack by Kamsquits upon the village of the Kit-kat-lahs.

23—Wreck of the schooner Otto at Pachena reported.

24—Two Chinamen asphyxiated; announcement made that "C" Battery will be transferred to Quebec, being replaced by marine artillery.

27—Government steamer Quadra ordered North in connection with the reported trouble among Kit-kat-lah and neighboring Indian tribes.

31—Steam collier Romulus strikes a rock in Cowichan Gap.

APRIL.

6—Charles Williams commits suicide by cutting his throat.

10—Steamer Empress of Japan arrives with three cases of infectious disease in the steerage.

12—Prorogation of the Provincial Legislature.

13—Steamer Quadra returns, having restored order among the Northern Indians.

29—Prince Roland Bonaparte visits Victoria; little Tommy McNeill killed by a lorry.

MAY.

2—Word received of collision between schooner Mermaid and a whale.

4—The B. C. Board of Trade celebrate the completion of their new building with a grand banquet.

16—Mrs. J. M. Hicks attempts suicide with laudanum.

18—Western Press Association in Victoria; Champion J. J. Corbett also here.

25—Continuation of the *modus vivendi* announced; Chief Engineer Kirk of the Esquimalt Waterworks commits suicide.

26—W. C. Van Horne and party in Victoria.

JUNE.

2—Andrew Kirk, brother of Chief Engineer Kirk, also commits suicide.

9—Rev. A. R. Reams, of Merced, Cal., arrested here for the abduction of Lucy Rucker, organist of his church.

14—The ss. Miowera sails on her first trip from Canada to the Australian colonies.

24—Fred. Day, a prisoner of the Provincial jail, escapes by feigning illness and securing admission to the hospital.

27—Charles Fisher commits suicide.

28—Schooners Kate and Labrador, first of the season, return from sealing.

19—Rt. Rev. William Wilcox Perrin enthroned as Lord Bishop of Columbia.

JULY.

11—News received of the capture of Myers alias Kennedy, the Reed Island outlaw.

18—Rev. A. R. Reams regains his liberty.

22—Victoria wins the trophy in the League series of rifle matches.

26—General Manager Mellen, of the N.P.R., dies suddenly at the Hotel Driard.

27—Vice-President Adlai Stevenson visits Victoria.

AUGUST.

15—Prince Komatsu Yorihito no Miya in Victoria.

16—Steamer Mascotte burned.

18—"C" Battery leaves Victoria.

21—Ald. Miler resigns.

22—Ald. Henderson resigns.

24—The schooner Minnie, dispossessed of her papers and ordered to Yokohama, returns to Victoria.

26—The Victoria Lacrosse Club win the championship of the Province.

28—M. F. Bailey drowned.

SEPTEMBER.

10—Killing of Seaman Jones at Sidney.

13—Word received of the destruction of Kitsolith by fire; the Victoria lacrosse team defeats Montreal.

15—Alaska Boundary Commission party return.

16—Victoria lacrosse team defeats the Torontos.

20—The Victoria lacrosse team plays the Shamrocks a three-to-three draw.

24—Harry Hyde Parker accidentally shot dead.

26—The Victoria lacrosse teams plays an exhibition match with the Capitals, of Ottawa, champions of the world.

30—Rich discoveries of gold reported from Alberni.

OCTOBER.

1—News received of the seizure of the American schooner Rosie Sparks; drowning of Ted Daykin and E. D. McNaughton, near Carmanah Point.

3—British farm delegates here; the Government decides upon the immediate construction of the telegraph line to Alberni.

5—J. D. Shideler commits suicide.

6—Ald. Harris takes his seat.

10—Crew of the bark Leonore, wrecked below Cape Flattery, arrive in Victoria—Captain and four others lost.

16—The William Bowden, lumber laden from Victoria, sails for Australia.

17—News received of the stranding of the Miowera at Honolulu.

23—Death of Moses Lumby.

27—Highway robberies epidemic.

30—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers at Victoria.

NOVEMBER.

1—Jubilee Hospital ball.

4—Double murder at Savary Island reported.

6—Wee Don, a Chinaman employed at Sayward's mill, killed by Arthur Carruthers.

8—Harry Innes drowned.

9—Wrestler Dunn arrives from Australia to meet McLeod for the championship of the world.

10—Work commenced on the marine slip at Esquimalt.

11—Death of Joseph Despard Pemberton; Captain Fauquier drowned.

16—Isensee, the Whatcom defaulter, arrested.

18—Dedication of the new P. O. Home.

24—Dominion Government purchases the Canada Western property as a site for the new Post Office.

DECEMBER.

5—Contracts let for the construction of the new Provincial Government buildings.

6—The Stroebel murder trial opens.

9—Isabel Johnson commits suicide at Nanaimo because of a misunderstanding with her sweetheart.

12—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell returns from Australia.

16—Vancouver Rugby Football team defeated by Victoria at Victoria.

19—Albert Stroebel found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

20—Stroebel confesses his guilt; gold discoveries at Esquimalt reported.

PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL.

JANUARY.

1—Bishop of New Westminster enthroned in Holy Trinity Cathedral.

2—Cholera spreading through Europe; strike of 22,000 coal miners in Saar, Germany.

3—Snow storms cause great suffering in Europe.

4—Mainland Teachers' Institute opens at New Westminster.

6—First shipment of B. C. exhibits made to World's Fair, Chicago; last spike in the Great Northern railway driven near the Cascades.

9—Dr. Briggs acquitted of heresy by the Presbytery of New York; quarantine station transferred from Albert Head to William's Head.

10—Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburgh, married at Berlin.

11—New French ministry formed by M. Ribot in consequence of differences in connection with Panama scandal; Governor McGraw, of Washington state, inaugurated; General Benjamin Butler dies.

12—F. Cope elected Mayor of Vancouver; Quebec Legislature opened.

13—Half interest in Big Bertha mine, West Kootenay, sold for $25,000; news of a crisis in Hawaii received

14—Whitney syndicate get control of Nova Scotia coal mines.

16—Sing Kee and Dominic Teragnello executed at Nanaimo for murder.

17—Ex-President Hayes dies at Fremont, Ohio.

18—Non-union crew of steamer Bawnmore kidnapped at Nanaimo.

19—Nova Scotia Legislature opens.

21—Manitoba school case argued in Privy Council, Ottawa, Mr. Ewart appearing for Catholic minority; Vernon's first city elections.

23—Birmingham Chamber of Commerce declare in favor of preferential trade with Canada; Bishop Phillips Brooks dies

24—Disastrous mining explosion in Austria; attack on British legation in Guatemala.

25—Dalton McCarthy leaves the Conservative party; Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse marries Princess Margaret, youngest sister of the Emperor William.

26—Dominion Parliament opened by Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor General.

27—James G. Blaine dies.

28—News received of deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, of the Hawaiian Islands, and formation of Provisional Government on the 17th.

30—Imperial Parliament opens.

FEBRUARY.

4—Hawaiian Annexation Commissioners interview Washington Government

7—Hon. Mr. Laurier outlines party programme at Liberal caucus at Ottawa; Metlakatla wiped out by fire; floods in Queensland render thousands homeless.

9—News received of American protectorate over Hawaii; sentence passed on French Panama boodlers.

10—Hawaiian Queen's envoy arrives at San Francisco.

14—Gladstone introduces Home Rule Bill; budget speech delivered at Ottawa.

15—British Board of Agriculture refuse to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle.

16—Northern Pacific deposit guarantee for construction of Burrard Inlet Railway; President Harrison transmits to the Senate Hawaiian annexation treaty.

17—Home Rule Bill read a first time in Commons.

18—Steamer Bawnmore kidnappers found guilty.

19—Pope's Jubilee celebrated at Rome.

20—D. W. Gordon, M. P., dies.

21—Mining convention opens at Montreal; spring salmon fishing begins on the Fraser.

23—Behring Sea Commission meets at Paris.

MARCH.

2—Big orange demonstration in Belfast against Home Rule.

3—Montreal celebrates its 250th anniversary.

5—U. S. Presidental inauguration (Grover Cleveland.)

9—President Cleveland withdraws from Senate Hawaiian annexation treaty.

10—Boston visited with a four million dollar conflagration.

17—Jules Ferry dead.

20—U. S. Commissioner Blount sails for Hawaii.

21—Mayor of Moscow shot by a Nihilist.

25—King Humbert attacked by a workman; Bishop Perrin consecrated in Westminster Abbey.

30—Crisis in French chamber on the liquor law; Bayard appointed U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

APRIL.

1—Dominion Parliament prorogued; Russia proposes arrangement on sealing with Great Britain; Commissioner Blount hauls down American flag in Hawaii.

5—Encouraging mining developments reported from Cariboo; indemnity cabled from England for B. C. sealers; opening of Ontario Legislature; coal developments on Gabriola island.

6—Gladstone moves second reading of Home Rule bill; Ottawa Government completes arrangement for steamship line to Australia.

7—Convention of State boards of health at Washington.

10—Shipment of fruit exhibits to Chicago from experimental farm; fine coal seam discovered near Vernon.

12—Coal miners strikes in Belgium extend to other industries; Behring Sea arbitrators refuse to admit Prof. Macoun's report and other papers.

15—Mainland agitators hold a meeting in Vancouver.

17—General Herbert goes to England regarding Esquimalt fortifications; last and most important eclipse of the sun of the century.

18—Serious losses of cattle reported from the Mainland through the severe winter.

21—Failure of Australian stock bank, liabilities £13,000,000; Home Rule bill read a second time; death of Lord Derby.

24—Orange riots in Belfast on Home Rule question.

25—Stroebel arrested for murdering Marshall at Huntingdon.

26—Great Columbian naval review in New York harbor.

27—A crank attempts to shoot Mr. Gladstone.

MAY.

1—World's Fair opened at Chicago by President Cleveland.

2—Mayor Haslam, of Nanaimo, elected M. P. for Vancouver Island district; work on Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway begun.

5—Geary law goes into effect but Chinese refuse to register; relations between France and Siam again become strained.

6—German Army bill defeated in the Reichstag and the House dissolved.

9—Marine department issue order to pay owners and masters of B. C. sealers their compensation money; Premier Davie addresses public meeting at New Westminster; Westminster-Vancouver short line tramway opened.

19—Imperial Institute, London, opened by the Queen.

11—Revolt in Nicaragua; Lord Aberdeen appointed Governor-General of Canada; Methodist conference opens at New Westminster.

12—Lachine Canal officials suspended and Government orders investigation of irregularities; Victoria's health officer appointed quarantine officer by Dominion Government.

15—Geary Act declared constitutional by U. S. Supreme Court.

17—Reciprocity in wrecking between Canada and U. S. proclaimed.

18—Steamer Miowera, first of the Canadian-Australian line, leaves Sydney, N. S. W., for Victoria.

19—Y. M. C. A. building at Vancouver opened by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney.

20—Curfew bell law passed in Ontario.

22—International Mining Congress at Brussels; American schooner seized by Canadian customs for violation of Atlantic *modus vivendi*; Westminster passes $250,000 Fraser Valley railway bonus by-law.

23—Underground Manager Jones crushed to death in No. 5 shaft, Wellington.

24—Ontario Prohibition plebiscite bill read a second time; disastrous tornado in Ontario; great Queen's Birthday celebration by Canadians at World's Fair.

26—Sloop Eola wrecked off Cape Flattery.

31—British protectorate over Uganda; U. S. Minister Stevens returns from Hawaii.

JUNE.

2—Dr. Briggs suspended from the ministry for heresy by the U. S. Presbyterian general synod.

3—Henri Eddy, his wife and daughter, murdered at Lacolle, Quebec.

5—Reciprocity convention opens at St. Paul.

6—Fishermen's mass meeting in Westminster to discuss alleged grievances; Lexington group mines, West Kootenay, bonded for $60,000.

9—New South Wales grants £10,000 subsidy to Canadian-Australian line; Government building in Washington collapses with heavy loss of life.

10—Sir W. J. Dawson, principal of McGill University, retires.

12—Sontag, the California outlaw, captured.

15—First shipment of fresh B. C. salmon to Australia; convictions against De Lesseps, Eiffel and others for Panama canal frauds quashed under statute of limitations; German elections.

17—Dr. S. Clarke elected mayor of Kamloops.

19—Liberal convention at Ottawa; Lizzie Borden acquitted at New Bedford of the murder of her parents.

21—Salmon packing on the Fraser begins; Samson, the gold trap fraud, captured by his dupes near Fort George; Senator Leland Stanford dies.

22—Westminster Board of Trade favor free trade with Australia; H.M.S. Victoria sunk off Tripoli in collision with H.M.S. Camperdown and nearly 400 of her crew perish.

28—Premier Davie interviews Hon. Mr. Bowell at Ottawa in favor of closer relations with Australia.

29—Crisis over the silver question in the world money centres.

30—Extra session of U. S. Congress called for August 7.

JULY.

1—Rousseau's tannery at Westminster burned.

4—German Reichstag opened.

5—Big Christian Endeavor convention in Montreal.

6—Duke of York and Princess May of Teck married; Robt. Venning, of Ottawa, appointed by the Imperial Government as commissioner to visit the Kommandersky islands on sealing question; great financial distress in Australia.

8—Provincial Municipal Association formed at Westminster.

10—Cold storage building, World's Fair, destroyed by fire—thirty-five lives lost.

12—Lord and Lady Derby depart for England; Brazilian revolution assumes serious dimensions.

13—French gunboats enter Menam river, Siam, and exchange shots with forts; C. P. R. indicted at Tacoma with violating interstate commerce law; German Government sustained in Reichstag on the army bill.

18—Courtmartial on H.M.S. Victoria disaster opened; Fraser fishermen on strike.

19—Half interest in Washington mine, Kootenay district, sold for $80,000; financial panic in Denver.

20—France gives Siam forty-eight hours to comply with her ultimatum regarding boundary limits.

24—News of seizure by U.S.S. Petrel in Behring sea of Sealer E. G. White, of San Francisco; Judge Patterson, Supreme court of Canada, dies.

26—Panic in Wall street.

27—Free fight on floor of Imperial House of Commons over the Home Rule bill, which passes committee; French fleet blockades Bangkok.

29—Biggest run of sockeyes on the Fraser for years.

30—Siam agrees to concede French demands; General Herbert returns from England; Esquimalt fortifications decided upon.

AUGUST.

1—New Vancouver coal miners hold mass meeting to discuss proposed reduction of wages; bimetallic convention opens in Chicago.

3—Nanaimo miners arrive at an amicable settlement with the management; slight earthquake at Cape Beale; cholera raging in France.

4—France raises blockade at Bangkok.

5—B. C. underwriters decide to rate sawmills.

7—U. S. Congress meets.

8—President Cleveland recommends repeal of the Sherman bill.

12—Martin V. Rowland, the stage robber, escapes from the Westminster penitentiary.

14—General Hamley, the hero of Tel-el-Kebir, dead; East Wellington miners accept a reduction in wages.

15—Behring Sea Arbitration make their award; great silver strike in the St. Mary district, Kootenay.

17—Maple Ridge dyking contract awarded to protect 10,000 acres; North-west Legislature opens.

21—Statue of Lincoln unveiled at Edinburgh; French elections; massacre of Italians by French miners at Aignes Mortes.

23—Storms play frightful havoc on Atlantic coast; greatest salmon run ever seen on the Fraser; Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg-Gotha dies and is succeeded by the Duke of Edinburgh.

25—First sod of San Francisco Fair turned.

26—Sir John Thompson returns from Paris; cloudburst at Lytton.

28—Fourteen-year contract concluded with Canadian-Australian line by Dominion Government; U. S. House of Representatives repeal the Sherman law.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Irish Home Rule Bill read a third time in the Commons.

2.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell commissioned to visit Australia on trade matters.

4.—Roman Catholic Congress opens in Chicago.

7—Port of Rio Janeiro blockaded; Sir C. H. Tupper and others knighted for services in connection with Behring Sea arbitration.

8—Lord Aberdeen embarks for Canada to assume the vice-royalty; House of Lords rejects the Home Rule Bill.

9—Labor Day celebrated at Nanaimo; Bill introduced in Congress to modify the Geary law.

12—Six Nottingham factories close for want of fuel on account of coal strike; intense excitement through mining districts; Sir John Thompson, in a great speech at Montreal, outlines the Government's policy; Charles de Lesseps, of Panama fame, set at liberty.

18—Kamloops visited by a $100,000 fire; Lord Aberdeen sworn in as Governor-General.

19—Death of Sir A. T. Galt.

21—Premier Davie opens the Chilliwack Fair.

22—The Pope issues an important encyclical on education.

23—The Constitutional League hold a public meeting in Vancouver.

25—San Francisco Union seamen explode a dynamite cartridge in a water front boarding house; death of Owen E. Murphy, the principal witness in the McGreevy-Connolly conspiracy case.

25—Unsuccessful attempt in Barcelona to assassinate General Campos by anarchists; valor of the Duke of Connaught at Tel-el-Kebir impugned in the House of Commons.

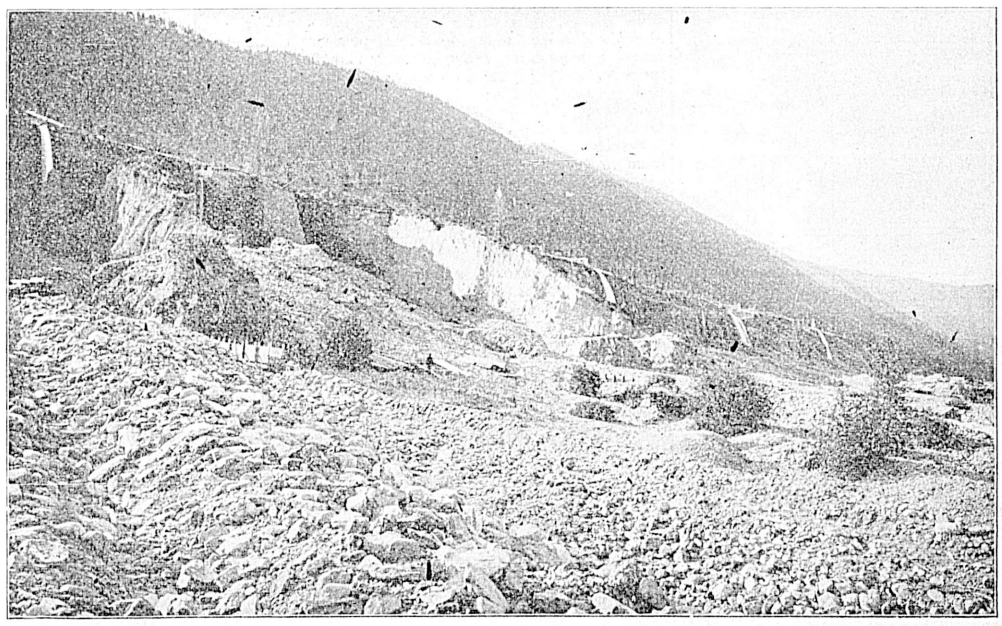
27—The Westminster exhibition opened by Governor Dewdney; Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone makes a big speech in Midlothian inveighing against the House of Lords.

29—Nihilists attempt to blow up the Austrian Reichsrath.

OCTOBER.

12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disas-

(Continued on Page Four.)



EAST KOOTENAY VALLEY, WILD HORSE CREEK, NEAR CRANBROOK—HYDRAULIC GOLD WASHING.

LUMBER EXPORTS.

A Large Quantity Shipped to Australia—Cargoes Loaded at the Victoria Wharves.

The Season a Comparatively Slack One, but the Prospects Favorable.

Although lumber has been somewhat depressed this year, there has been a considerable amount exported from British Columbia where prices have been very low, the local demands for building purposes not having been equal to former requirements. Some of these have been made to Australia and South Africa. These exports have been satisfactory as they have been the means of keeping some of the leading mills employed, even at a small margin of profit. This, it was considered, was preferable to shutting down, which always involves a certain loss to capital outside of the interest on investments; inasmuch as the closing down itself and the subsequent getting into operation again involves a very appreciable expense. The British Columbia mills have to congratulate themselves that they have not alone experienced the slackness as business on Puget Sound has been no better than here. That the demand from Australia has not been greater is due to the depression that has prevailed in those colonies, the recovery from which, however, is but a question of time, when it may be expected that not only will there be a more extensive inquiry for lumber but for other articles the products of this province and the Dominion. It might here be remarked that the idea of reciprocal trade between Canada and Australasia, if it did not originate here, was materially strengthened by the resolutions passed by the B. C. Board of Trade and forwarded, not only to the Government at Ottawa, but to most of the Boards of Trade in the Dominion. There can be no doubt that this province will always have a large lumber trade, the excellent quality and abundant quantity of the article that it has to supply making it a most important producer. But in connection with these long voyages to Australia and the United Kingdom, it is only when advantage is taken of low freights that the trade can be done satisfactorily. Much, however, in connection with the export lumber trade as well as other interests depends upon tariff modifications abroad, but the more inquiries there have been made as to our products the better have they commended themselves. Among others, Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., have shipped numerous cargoes during the season, sixteen of them on their own account besides others on the part of customers. Included in other shipments may be mentioned 10,600,000 feet to Port Pirie, Australia; 2,500,000 to Port Adelaide, 1,500,000 to Sydney and 1,200,000 to Glasgow, Scotland. Messrs. Ward & Co. have at the present time two vessels under charter to carry about a million and a half feet also to Australia. During the year two vessels—the first in many years—took on cargoes of lumber in the harbor of Victoria. The lumber was from the Sayward Co'y, which contemplate great extensions to their mills and machinery with the object of going extensively into the shipment of foreign cargoes. This is a saving of four or five hours' time in getting out to sea, and besides, secures a material economy in towage fees and insurance rates, as any one who considers the matter will appreciate. It is expected that hereafter there will be numerous cargoes taken here for foreign ports when these special advantages are understood. The B. C. lumber fleet for the year has been as follows:

Vessel.	Tons	Destination.
Geo Thompson	1128	Sydney
Mark Curry	1246	Plymouth.
Fritzoe	1078	Callao.
Colorado	1036	Valparaiso, f. o.
Highlands	1296	Montreal.
India	953	Valparaiso.
Bittern	369	Freemantle, Au.
Katherine	1630	Iquiqui.
County of Yarmouth	2144	Cork.
Hindostan	1542	Valparaiso.
Seminole	1439	Santa Rosalia.
Ivy	1181	Wilmington.
Assel	795	Antofagasta.
Natuna	1166	Port Pirie.
Harry Morse	1313	Shanghai
John Ena	2660	Port Pirie.
Blackhyle	1291	Sydney.
Mary Low	813	Pisagua.
Sigurd	1530	Port Pirie.
Atacama	1245	Valparaiso.
Wythop	1248	Sydney
Gryfe	1049	Antwerp.
Heinrich	924	Holland.
Docura	966	Adelaide.
Kokora	1799	Callao.
Carrier Dove	672	Adelaide.
Seminole	1439	Santa Rosalia.
Puritan	594	Tientsin.
Sonoma	998	Iquiqui.
Gunford	2108	Port Pirie.
Wm H. Starbuck	1272	London
Fortuna	1332	Port Pirie.
Gainsborough	985	Valparaiso, f. o.
India	953	Valparaiso.
Elisa	845	Antofagasta.
King Cyrus	967	Port Pirie.
Chas. F. Crocker	833	Santa Rosalia.
Hilo	612	Sydney.
Lyman D. Foster	759	Sydney.
Hesper	664	Adelaide.
Wm Bowden	728	Adelaide.
Elizabeth Graham	598	Melbourne.
Geneva	471	Sydney.
Aida	567	Shanghai.
Robert Sudden	585	Port Pirie
Salvator	444	Port Pirie
Louis	820	Iquiqui
John D. Tallant	533	Sydney.
Germanic	1269	Cork, U. K., f. o.
Reporter	334	Nagasaki
Snow & Burgess	1578	Santa Rosalia.
Benj. Sewell	1341	Cork, U. K., f. o.
Colorado	1364	Shanghai
Templar	996	Callao.
W. H. Talbot	776	Cape Colony.
Eclipse	1336	Cork, U. K., f. o.
Beaconsfield	1150	Cork, U. K., f. o.

THE POST OFFICE

Its Statistics Indicate Steady Progress During the Past Decade.

As an index to the commercial growth of the city the Post Office returns are always reliable. Taken in this way these returns are highly creditable to Victoria. The annual income at the city Post Office for the past ten years shows a steady increase as follows:

1883	$13,250
1884	19,790
1885	20,727
1886	22,352
1887	23,756
1888	25,319
1889	28,019
1890	30,999
1891	35,500
1892	43,150
1893	43,550

"A FULL HAND,"

Or the Story of a New Year's Game of Poker.

By the author of "A Winning Maid."

She was as nice a girl as you could meet in a day's walk through the city. She had a neat figure, charming face and the frankest, pleasantest kind of manner.

Thrown on the matrimonial market and left to take her chance on her own merit, she would have been certain—in the language of mothers with grown-up daughters—"to do well," that is, she would soon have met with some well-to-do, personable young man, whom she would have learned to like well enough to marry, and bless with the most devoted and attractive of wives, and all this would have taken place without any bother if she had not been an heiress, and unfortunately a big one, too, for her father had been a railroad contractor in the United States, who, dying when she was about fourteen, left all his wealth to his only child. Her name was Mary, but no one ever called her anything but "Merry," she was so full of life and merry ways. She had been left to the guardianship of her father's only brother, and so had come up here to make her home in his household. There would be no use in trying to enumerate or describe her lovers, they were past counting, simply because every man who came near her, old or young, fell in love with her sooner or later; but then she never believed it was herself they were in love with—but her money—and though this belief did not cause her to grow cynical or morbid, still it was fast turning her into such a little sceptic; that she had serious notions of never marrying at all, but in a few years—as soon as worldly pleasures began to pall upon her joining some nursing sisterhood.

Her uncle was principal partner in a large mercantile firm and had a fine house in the fashionable suburb of the city. He, too, had an only child, a girl of ten, who was as impertinent and mischievous as a fox terrier and never so happy as when teasing something or someone, even the cousin she loved better than anything else in the world.

One afternoon Merry was sitting on the shaded verandah sewing and singing as merrily as a lark, when Griggs came tearing round the corner of the house, pursued by half a dozen dogs of all breeds and sizes, and dashing up the steps, flung herself into her cousin's lap, regardless of needle pricks or snips from sharp scissors.

"Oh, Merry," she cried, "do throw down that beastly work and come and have a game of tennis, for I want to practise well before to-morrow afternoon, so that I may have a chance of beating that snipe Wilcox."

"Griggs," said a voice from the open window, "I want you to try and be a little more ladylike in your language and deportment or you will not have a chance of beating anyone at tennis to-morrow afternoon, for I should feel ashamed to take a daughter of mine into respectable society who speaks of gentlemen simply by their surnames and calls them 'snipes' and such vulgar epithets."

"Well, but mother," said the irrepressible Griggs, lifting her head from Merry's shoulder that she might peer round her neck at the speaker, "You know father called him an infernal cad this morning, and said he would kick him down stairs if he thought he was trying to make up to Merry, and" ——

But Merry had clapped a hand over the naughty little mouth and forcibly carried its owner down the steps to the tennis lawn before her mother had recovered sufficiently from her surprise and horror to administer condign punishment.

Turning round from the window, Mrs. Aston saw her husband standing in the shadow of a curtain with a face full of suppressed mirth.

"There, John," she exclaimed, "I am glad you have heard for yourself how that child is beginning to express herself, and I trust you will take some means to put a stop to her forwardness, or very soon it will be impossible for us to have any conversation before her, or allow her out of the schoolroom."

"All right, Alice, I will give her a talking to by-and-bye, but there is no use in being hard on the monkey, for of course I had no business to use such language before her. I expect we do spoil her a little, but being our only one, it is but natural."

"You and Merry spoil her, but I am sure I do not, for I find her conduct too unbearable altogether at times. Just imagine her rushing into the parlor yesterday when I was in there trying to entertain old Mrs. Curtis, you know cross she gets if children come near her or annoy her in any way. Well Griggs took her seat exactly opposite, and though I signed for her to go away, she pretended not to see, but kept her staring eyes straight on the old lady's face all the time. I just sat in fear and trembling, knowing she was certain before long to make some mal apropos speech, and sure enough, when at last Mrs. Curtis told her that 'when she was a little girl she was taught it was rude to stare at people,' Griggs answered pertly that it must have been so long since she was a little girl she should think, she would have quite forgotten what she was taught then. Of course I sent her out of the room at once, but Mrs. Curtis departed, too, in high dudgeon, muttering audibly about "people who did not know how to bring up their children properly.'

"Mrs Kavanagh made a point of my taking her to this tennis party to-morrow, because her own little girl wants to appear, and she thinks Griggs will be company for her, but I know she will make me repent it bitterly in some way, and I have half a mind to leave her at home just to punish her for her conduct."

But Mr. Aston would not hear of this, so next afternoon Miss Griggs was clothed in her best and taken to the fete, where she was soon enjoying herself to the top of her bent.

Merry enjoyed herself just as much as Griggs, though naturally in a different way. There was quite a crowd of "smart" people assembled in Mrs. Kavanagh's gardens talking, flirting, playing tennis or sipping tea and eating strawberries and cream in the big striped red and white tent. Someone was playing on a piano in the parlor and half a dozen couples were languidly whirling round to the strains of "Verliebt und Nerlaren."

Merry, who danced like a fairy, was amongst them, and her partner happened to be a young doctor who had lately begun to practise in the place. "A poor, struggling practitioner," as he was designated by some of the prudent matrons present, but somehow Merry seemed to like his company better than that of some of her more prosperous admirers, and certainly accorded him plenty of encouragement.

"I told you that girl was a flirt at heart," said a young lawyer named Pelham to a friend, upon whose arm he was leaning and who, though no relation, looked as like him as two peas in a pod, and happened to be the identical Mr Wilcox, who was Griggs' especial *bete noir*.

"Every woman is at heart a rake," quoted that gentleman, with a cynical twist of his blonde moustache.

"Looks rather blue for you, the way she has been carrying on with that young medico lately," said his friend, with a swift side glance at his companion's face.

"Don't you think you are a little bit put out about yourself? I fancy you have been cherishing hopes in that quarter also."

"I don't mind confessing I should do so, if a friend had not been in the field before me."

"Oh friendship be jiggered!" said Mr. Wilcox, elegantly. "No friendship can have a chance with love, especially when an heiress and a beauty is concerned."

"All right then, let us come to an understanding about it. We both want her, that is settled, but suppose she wants the doctor? Shall we make a league, offensive and defensive, against him, and then draw lots which has the first chance of proposing to her, the loser binding himself to render all the assistance in his power to the winner?"

"Yes, provided he gets so much percentage on her money," said Mr. Wilcox, who like John Gilpin's wife, was of a frugal mind."

"Then it is a bargain," replied the lawyer, "so let's shake hands on it, and commence operations."

Half an hour afterwards, as this Damon and Pythias were emerging from the refreshment tent, they met old Mrs. Curtis going in for her tenth cup of tea. Nobody could tell how it happened that she did not see Mr. Wilcox's foot, but it evidently escaped her notice, for tripping over it she fell full length on the ground. Of course there was a rush to her assistance, and while Mr. Wilcox supported the poor old lady, who was lifted into a chair in a half fainting condition, Mr. Pelham flew off to the house for Doctor Despard, who as soon as he arrived on the scene, helped his patient into a carriage, and accompanied her home.

"Scores one for the firm," whispered one of the conspirators, softly rubbing his hands, besides, I owed the old lady a grudge, for calling lawyers a 'set of daylight robbers,' one day at the Martons, in my presence. If I know the dame at all, that doctor won't get away from her, until it is too late for him to put in an appearance here again to-day, so let us toss up, which of us is to take his place beside the lady of our desire, who I see is at present without a cavalier."

"Heads!" cried Mr. Wilcox, and so won the first move.

Merry did not receive him very graciously when he sat down by her side on the garden seat, still, as he was her uncle's partner, she did not consider it wise to give the direct snub which she felt inclined to administer to the flattery his looks and tones implied. She was looking decidedly bored, when presently Griggs marched up hand in hand with a juvenile companion, and taking in the situation with her usual perspicacity, the corners of her mouth went scornfully down, and as soon as she met Mr. Wilcox's eye addressed him with: "You have'nt dyed your moustache to-day, its awful red."

Now, if there was one thing Mr. Wilcox dreaded, it was to have his hair considered red, and as it was only by a constant washing in water with a strong solution of soda, that he was enabled to keep it paled into a golden hue, this was a cruel hit at his most cherished weakness, and though he disdained a reply, he scowled so furiously at his tormentor, that it spurred her on to further effort, and she sang,

"A man he wuld a wooing go
Whether the lady liked him, or no
But soon he cried, 'I am here to,'
For another man came, and he got left."

But the impertinence of this impromptu doggerel excited even Merry's displeasure, and springing to her feet, she hurried the mischevous imp away to a retired part of the garden, and bestowed a severe reproof upon her.

For some time Grigg's only reply to this was a rebellious pout, but finally growing repentant, she flung her arms round her cousin's neck, regardless of rumpled finery, and said

"I'm awful sorry Merry, but he's such a beast, and I know he upset old Mrs. Curtis just for spite, and so that Doctor Despard would have to leave you and attend to her, for Julie Kavanagh and I were standing close to him and Mr. Pelham a little while before, and they were talking about you and Doctor Despard.

"I can't tell you exactly what they said, but it was something about making a league (whatever that is), against him, because he was in love with you, and when he was out of the way, they were to draw lots, which of them was to marry you, and he had to pay the other one some of your money. They did not think I was taking any notice, because Julie and I were playing cat's cradle, and I did not pretend to be listening, but I heard every word all the same, and they went right off and upset Mrs. Curtis, and I know they did it on purpose, for Mr. Pelham rushed away and fetched the doctor, and he had to leave you and go home with her, and they are beasts, and I hate them both, and Merry darling, please, don't marry either of them."

"Griggs, Griggs!" replied Merry," do please dear be more moderate in your language, you know how it distresses your mother, when you talk so wildly, and I think you must have misunderstood those gentlemen, for I am sure they could only have been talking like that for a joke, so please promise me you will not repeat it to any one else."

"All right, I'll promise," said the volatile Griggs, giving her cousin a final damaging hug before she rushed away to seek her little friend.

The same night, in the seclusion of her own room, Merry pondered long and seriously on her little cousin's communication. She found it hard to believe that these men, who passed for honorable citizens, and moved in the best society in the place, could act such a cowardly part, and yet, with all her faults, Griggs was a thoroughly truthful child, and one of more than ordinary intelligence.

"There is, I am afraid, some truth in it," she said to herself at last, but what cads those men must be, and idiots too, to dream that either of them could win me by such means. Oh dear! it is all that wretched money. I shall have to go off to some place, where I am not known, and become a governess or something, and find out if am not possessed of charm enough without my miserable pelf to win an honest man's love."

As time went on, Merry became convinced that some kind of league really did exist between Messrs. Wilcox and Pelham, that boded no good either to her or Doctor Despard, for whenever she happened to be in the latter's company, some incident was sure to turn up before long, either to call him away, or separate her from him, and it naturally had the effect of making her think of him, and value his society a good deal more than she might otherwise have done, and so these conspirators were becoming foiled with their own weapons.

The summer days went by and were succeeded by autumn rains and gales; good boating, lawn tennis and garden parties became things of the past as far as that year were concerned. November came and departed, and Christmas and New Year festivities were close at hand. Griggs was in a state of exuberant delight at the prospect of sundry juvenile gaieties in which she expected to participate, and the obtrusive exhibition she made of her pleasure, and the extravagance of her language called down many a reproof from her long suffering mother.

On New Year's day she was permitted to appear at the late dinner, and arrayed in a frock of white lace over crimson silk, made good use of this unusual opportunity of being allowed to assist in entertaining her mother's guests Two of them, namely the redoubtable Messrs. Wilcox and Pelham, would have found much pleasure in dispensing with her presence, for she had of late made herself a veritable thorn in the flesh to them on every occasion of their meeting. Doctor Despard, on the contrary, appeared to have met with especial favor in her eyes, as she took almost forcible possession of a seat beside him at dinner, and hung on the back of his chair afterward, in the library, where some of the party joined in a game of "poker." The parlor opened out of this room, and in there Merry formed one of a group round the piano, who were singing, "For Auld Lang Syne." But by and by she left, and strolling into the library, stood behind her uncle's chair watching the game. There were five at the table—her uncle, Doctor Despard, Mrs. Curtis and Messrs. Wilcox and Pelham. The game had reached quite an exciting phase, when her uncle was summoned on some business of importance; so he left, after desiring Merry to take his place and play his hand till his return. Half an hour passed. He was still absent, and Merry had met with such a stroke of ill luck, that her uncle's pile of winnings had nearly disappeared, and she began to look forward with compunction to his return.

"Have a 'jack pot,'" cried out the ever vigilant Griggs, "and give Merry a chance to get back father's money."

Mrs. Curtis frowned darkly on her juvenile enemy, for she was marching straight along in fortune's path, and wanted no change in the programme. Still, as all the rest agreed to Grigg's proposition, her wishes were overruled.

The first three deals every one passed, then Mr. Wilcox opened with a pair of Jacks, and Merry held in her hand, three queens. She took in two fives, and when it came to her turn to bet, put the remainder of her uncle's money into the pool. Mr. Pelham, who sat next to her, raised it five dollars, and Mrs. Curtis laid down her hand The rest stayed, and Merry, feeling confident of winning and jubilant at the prospect of getting back her uncle's money, threw a ring into the pool, saying, gaily:

"There, that represents five dollars, and if I can't redeem it, the winner must take me instead."

Griggs gave vent to a shrill scream of excitement, and dancing round the table, took a peep into every hand.

Ten dollars were placed in the pool by Doctor Despard and Mr. Wilcox, and then there was a show down. Messrs. Wilcox and Pelham each held a pair of knaves, Merry, a full hand, and Doctor Despard, four aces. Merry looked the picture of confusion, and consternation was depicted on the faces of the two friends, but the doctor quietly pocketed his spoils, including the ring, and moving away, joined the party in the other room.

"Oh, Merry!" said the terrible Griggs, "Isn't it nice? Now, you will have to marry Doctor Despard, for he has got your ring, and I am sure you have not got money enough to redeem it."

But that put the finishing touch to poor Merry's confusion, and she rushed away to her own room and was seen no more that night.

"That child is really too dreadful for anything," said Mrs. Curtis, who had been made cross by her losses, addressing one of her companions in misfortune, in a loud aside, "I should dearly like to spank her and send her to bed."

Which being overheard by Griggs, who was on her knees at the other side of the table, busily engaged in placing a footstool in such a position that the Chinaman was likely to fall over it with the tray of glasses he was handing round, she replied by rising, making a fearful face at the old lady, and saying:

"But, you see, you can't, because you are not my boss, and," putting her hand over her mouth, continued, "why don't you spank the bad man who tripped you up at Mrs. Kavanagh's, that afternoon?"

But as Griggs' hopes were at this moment consummated by the Chinaman's landing his two remaining glasses of sherry on the top of Mr. Wilcox's head, she was obliged to run away to bed to escape the punishment which would have been sure to follow upon discovery of the culprit, and soon after the party dispersed. Merry was sadly troubled over her thoughtless speech, and for some days afterwards kept carefully out of Doctor Despard's way, till one evening, when she found herself face to face with him in her aunt's parlor. Griggs was attending a New Year's party, and her father and mother had gone to fetch her home.

The doctor appeared to be nearly as confused as Merry herself, for a time, and nervously turned over the leaves of a book that lay on a table near. Merry talked hurriedly and a trifle incoherently, during a few minutes, upon various subjects, till her courage returned; then, fearing an interruption, said:

"Where is my ring, which you carried off on New Year's night?"

He laid down the book, and coming close to her, answered:

"I have got it safe. Do you mean to redeem it?"

Merry had taken up some work, and seemed to be deeply engaged in drawing loops in and out with a chochet needle, but presently she replied carelessly:

"Perhaps, if your demands are moderate," and after a pause, she asked:

"Suppose I don't; what then?"

All the doctor's nervousness departed; he felt sure of his ground, and standing straight before her, said:

"Then I mean to claim the pledge."

But at this, confusion again took possession of Merry, and rising from her seat, she endeavored to rush away, but he was right in her path, and taking her in his arms, kissed her repeatedly.

"Am I to have my ring?" she murmured, with her face buried in his coat collar.

"Am I to have yourself instead?" he answered, laying his cheek on her bright hair.

And right in the doorway stood Mr. and Mrs. Aston, surveying the tableau. Fortunately Griggs had lingered on the stairs to fondle a kitten.

"Well, young people," said Mr. Aston, advancing with a half laughing, half threatening expression towards the performers, "what explanation am I to receive of this scene?"

"Oh, Uncle!" said Merry, sitting down and covering her face with her hands.

"She has promised to marry me, sir," said the doctor, "so I thought I was privileged to kiss my promised wife."

"It seems my consent was not considered necessary."

"We counted on your goodness," said the lover deprecatingly.

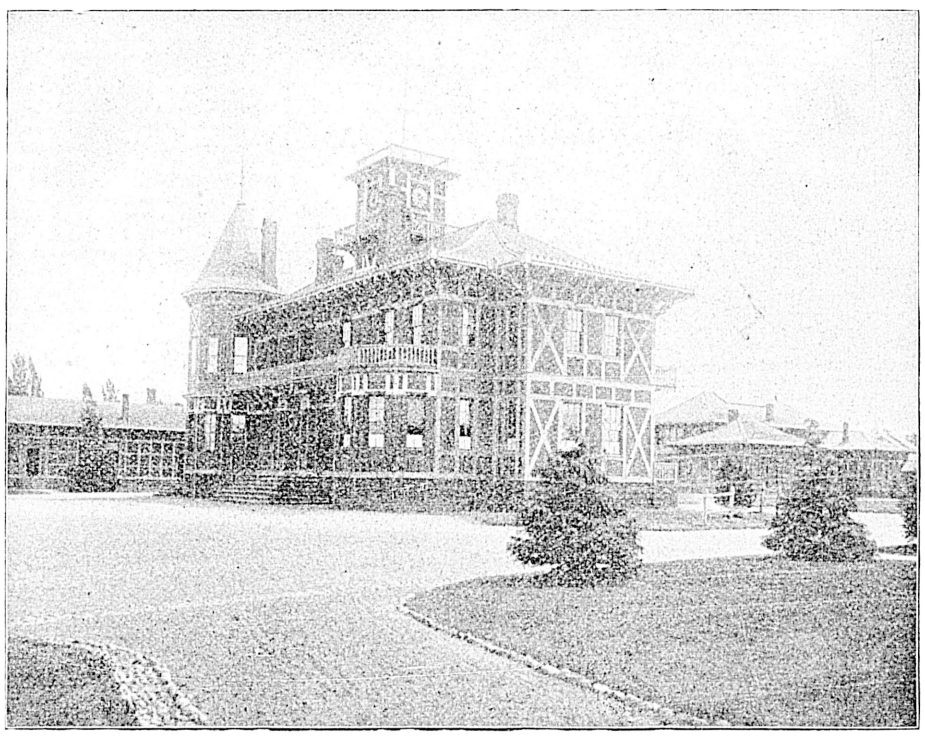
But just then Griggs bounced in on the scene, and catching the glitter of Merry's ring, cried:

"You have given back her ring! Did she give you the five dollars?"

"No," said the doctor.

"Then you know," she exclaimed excitedly, "you must take herself instead. For she promised, so you must, and I am so glad, for that pair of knaves cannot bother her any more!"

"Griggs!" called out her mother warningly. But no warning voice could deter the faithful Griggs from expressing in her own forcible manner, her delight at the downfall of her enemies, and that her favorite had won the game.



THE PRESENT PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

ATHLETES AND ATHLETICS.

Victoria's Supremacy in the Field of Legitimate Sport.

With a climate mild and equable, permitting the continuance of out-of-door sports all the year round, and with a population intensely fond of legitimate athletics, it would be strange indeed were Victoria other than it is—a city eminent in the field of sport. Victoria's gunners during the year just past have demonstrated their superiority at the traps over the entire Pacific Northwest; Victoria's Lacrosse Club has brought to the Capital the championship of the province and made a triumphal tour of the Eastern cities; the Victoria Rugby Football Club have not been content with piling up a long series of victories at home but have visited Portland and vanquished the crack team of Oregon and the Sound country; Victoria's cricketers have maintained their prestige of other years; and Victoria's tennis players, oarsmen and baseballers have kept at the top. On the whole, 1893 has been a winning year for Victoria.

The outlook for 1894 is still more favorable. With their honors to hold the representatives of Victoria in the various branches of sport will do their very best, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the public appreciate their honest efforts. This is especially evidenced by the success, financially as otherwise, which has been with the lacrosse club during the past season. The attendance at the lacrosse matches was not large but largest, and so pronounced has been the indication of popular approval that the club have felt justified in securing for Victoria the long-talked-of and much desired recreation park. The location is central and easy of access, being at the corner of Cook street and Queen's avenue and reached conveniently by either the Douglas street or the Spring Ridge tramway line. The park contains ten acres, which will be sufficient for a field of regulation size, encircled by a first-class racing path—one third of a mile—for cyclists and sprinters. There will be plenty of room for cricketers, footballers, etc., and the finest grandstand in the West, with dressing rooms, bathrooms, telegraph and telephone offices, and all other modern features. It is expected that the park will be ready for the 24th of May—in fact the contractors are bound by the terms of their agreement to complete their work by the Queen's Birthday.

The championship pennant which will fly from the masthead of the new clubhouse, was won with an unbroken series of victories. Later in the season, the champion team visited the birthplace and home of lacrosse, Eastern Canada, and played a series of matches which brought Victoria prominently before the world and emphasized the fact that her athletes are to be found in the front rank wherever they go. The record of games played in the East is as follows:

Victoria v Montreals	Victoria won	6 strt.
Victoria v. Torontos	" "	4 to 2
Victoria v. Shamrocks	Draw	3 to 2
Victoria v. Quebec	Victoria won	6 to 2
Victoria v. Capitals	Capitals won	3 to 2

*An hour-and-a-half exhibition game, the champions of the world playing against Victoria a mixed team of all the best players of Ottawa.

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

The Great Shipping Trade of the Port of Victoria Well Maintained.

The shipping interests of Victoria continue to attract notice by reason of the surprising magnitude which they have assumed. It will be noticed from the comparative figures given below that though there is a falling off in the deep sea entries and clearances, the coasting trade shows a very material increase:—

Months	Entered. Deep Sea.	Entered. Coastwise.	Cleared. Deep Sea.	Cleared. Coastwise.
January	49	124	78	116
February	50	101	62	101
March	61	109	62	124
April	61	117	68	122
May	65	108	63	97
June	73	116	67	136
July	97	103	77	111
August	85	105	76	128
September	95	112	70	142
October	74	136	61	144
November	60	146	58	137
December	64	107	62	109
Total, 1893	845	1,391	804	1,418
Total, 1892	1,004	1,277	1,157	1,315

Best English Electro Plated Spoons and Forks at Fox's.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The Roads Completed or Got Under Way During the Season Lately Closed.

A Long List of Charters for Important and Likely Projects.

Railway building, though not so brisk as expected, made encouraging progress in British Columbia in 1893, especially in the Kootenay mining region. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, completed and now in operation, gives that country continuous direct connection with the transcontinental railways to the south, and makes it readily accessible at all times of the year. The Nakusp & Slocan railway, serving another important part of the same great district, is well under way, and will very shortly reach completion. On the Island, the Victoria & Sidney railway has been vigorously taken hold of, and is now graded from end to end, with the rails laid for the greater part of the way, so that trains may be expected to be passing over it very shortly. The financial stringency in the world's money markets has prevented the commencement of work on many important enterprises, which are only temporarily held in abeyance, and in some urgent cases where it was found impossible to raise the funds otherwise the Provincial Government has come to the assistance of the promoters with grants and guarantees of interest and other help. At the last session of the Legislature, for instance, a substantial land grant was made to the British Columbia Southern project, and in the cases of the Nicola Valley, the Nakusp & Slocan and the Chilliwack railways, a Provincial guarantee of interest on the bonds was made, so that they might readily be floated on the most favorable terms. The greatest of all the British Columbia railway projects—the British Pacific—also was the subject of legislation, this extending the time for commencing work to the 1st August, 1894, under certain conditions to which the promoters assented. A work of this magnitude is not easily financed during times of disquiet in the centres of capital, and it is not surprising that those who undertook the task found it more difficult than anticipated. While, however, there has been this difficulty in financing, it is encouraging to those interested in the project to know that it has on all hands been most cordially endorsed, and that those who are best acquainted with the country to be served are the most enthusiastic on the subject.

NEW APPLICATIONS.

That the experiences of the railway promoters in this Province have not been such as to deter others from bringing new enterprises before the public is shown by the list of applications to the Legislature now pending, which ask for authority, as stated below:

Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company (incorporated in 1891). Application by A. De Cosmos, president, for extension of time for construction.

For a line from the Gulf of Georgia, in Delta municipality, to New Westminster, with branches through Surrey, Langley and Matsqui—to Abbotsford.

To allow the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway Company (incorporated 1890), to change its corporate name; to extend the time for commencement and completion, and to change the point of connection with the Canadian Pacific railway.

For a line from the head of China Creek to some point near its mouth, in Alberni district, with authority to use the waters of the creek for generating electric power.

Mount Tolmie Park & Cordova Bay Railway Company (incorporated 1893). To extend the time.

For a line from the town of Kaslo, at the main fork of Kaslo creek to Bear lake, and thence to the forks of Carpenter creek.

For a line from Garry Point, on the Fraser river, through Richmond, South Vancouver and Burnaby to New Westminster, with a branch line to Vancouver.

B. C. Southern Railway Company, for power to construct a branch line from the forks of Michel creek to Martin creek.

Kaslo-Slocan Railway Company (incorporated 1892). For permission to alter the gauge authorized.

For a tramway from the Silver King mine to Nelson.

For a line from New Denver to the Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Alpha, Freddie Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Dardanelles, Wellington, and any other mines within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, or to any town within the same radius.

LAST SESSION'S CHARTERS.

At the session of the Legislature in the early part of the year, charters were granted for the construction of many important lines, as follows:

Bedlington & West Kootenay Railway—From Bedlington, on the international boundary, along the Kootenay river to Kootenay lake, following the west shore to its northern extremity, with branches to the Lardeau and Duncan rivers; the first section to be completed by 31st December, 1895.

Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway—To extend the time, commencement to be within four years and completion within seven.

Kaslo & Slocan Tramway—To be commenced within two years and completed within four.

Kootenay, Lake Shore & Lardo Railway—From the international boundary near the Kootenay river, along that river and lake to its northern extremity. The first section to be completed within three years.

Lardeau & Kootenay Railway—From Lardeau city, at the northeast arm of the Upper Arrow lake, through Lardeau pass, to the northwest shore of Kootenay lake, with power to extend to Nelson, and also to build a branch along the Incomappleaux river, or Fish creek, to some point near the head waters of the same. The first section to be commenced within two years and completed within three.

Nakusp & Slocan Railway—From Nakusp to the forks of Carpenter creek. To be completed within three years.

Nelson & Arrow Lake Railway—From Nelson to New Denver and through Nakusp pass to the Upper Arrow Lake. The first section to be completed within three years.

Osoyoos & Okanagan Railway—From the foot of Okanagan lake to the Kettle river at its third crossing of the international boundary, with a branch via Okanagan river to Osoyoos lake; and also power to build a tramway and construct a canal between Okanagan lake and Dog lake. The first section to be commenced within two and completed within four years.

Red Mountain Railway—From the international boundary line at the right fork of Sheep creek, to Red Mountain and the Trail Creek mines. To be commenced within two years and completed in four.

OTHER PROJECTS PENDING.

Besides the charters above mentioned there are the following passed at previous sessions for important projects not yet carried out but being advanced as rapidly as circumstances will permit:

Chilliwack Railway Co. (1891)—From Mission branch C.P.R. to Chilliwack, to be commenced within two years and completed within three.

Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Co. (1888-1891) Lower Kootenay river to Columbia river, near Fort Sheppard; branch line to Nelson via Salmon river; power to extend to Hope, on Fraser river, and end at Burrard Inlet; also branch line Elk river to Tobacco plains.

Liverpool & Canoe Pass Railway (1891)—From Liverpool, Fraser river, to Canoe Pass, Fraser river, thence to Ladner's, to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Nicola Valley Ry. Co. (1891)—From Spence's Bridge, C.P.R., S.E., following valley Nicola river to W. extremity Nicola lake, with branch at junction Nicola and Coldwater rivers, in S. direction, along valley Coldwater to junction Voght and Coldwater rivers; to be commenced within three years and completed within five.

Vancouver & Lulu Island railway (1891)—From Vancouver, south to North Arm Fraser river, thence to Lulu Island, across Lulu Island to South Arm Fraser by ferry to Ladner's Landing; to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Vancouver, Northern, Peace River & Alaska railway (1891)—From Vancouver via Seymour Creek, Pemberton Meadows, Chilcotin Plains or Fraser valley, from Lillooet to Fort George, to Stickeen river, to Giscome Portage, by Peace river to Fort St. John, with branch line to Barkerville and Forks of Quesnelle; to be commenced within three years and completed within ten.

Vernon & Okanagan (1891)—Vernon to Osoyoos lake; to be commenced within four years and completed within five.

Hot Springs & Goat River Tramway Co. (1891)—From Hot Springs Mining Camp, West Kootenay lake; from Goat River mining camps to Kootenay river; to be commenced within three years.

Kaslo & Slocan railway (1892)—From town of Kaslo to mines near Slocan lake; to be commenced within two years and completed within four.

Kootenay Power Co. (1892)—Tramway, etc., in vicinity of Nelson; to be commenced within four years.

ADDITIONS TO THE FLEET.

Shipping Registered at the Port of Victoria During 1893.

The appended list of vessels added to the Victoria fleet during 1893 speaks for itself and for the continued growth of the shipping interests of the British Columbia capital. During the first months of the year it is expected that numerous other valuable vessels will be added, notably several sealing schooners now on their way round from the Atlantic provinces, and the well known towboat Mogul, which has been purchased by a Victoria company.

The C. P. N. Co's steamer Premier is the largest tonnage vessel registered during the past year, while the Transfer, built for and owned by the same company is the largest craft sent out by the local shipbuilders during the same period. Following are the vessels added to the fleet during the year:

Spinster, steam schooner, 10.48 tons, Arthur Scroggs, owner.

San Jose, schooner, 30.59 tons, Capt. Kelly owner.

Caroline, steam scow, 2.79 tons, W. H. Grove, owner.

Kilmeny, schooner, 18.47 tons, J. F. Smith, owner.

Yvonne, steamer, 3.11 tons, H. G. Holdman, owner.

Swan, steamer, 24.70 tons, Messrs. Shotbolt & Delaney, owners.

Premier, steamer, 326.58 tons, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., owners.

Arietas, schooner, 86 tons, Capt. Wm. Grant owner.

Transfer, steamer, 97.72 tons, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. owners.

Jennie June, steamer, 4 tons, W. B. Crause owner.

Mary Hare, steamer, 32 tons, Capt. M. Hare owner.

Fisher Maid, schooner, 20.63 tons, Charles Chipps owner.

Handy, No. 1, scow, 103.30 tons, S. W. Gray owner.

Sayward, No. 1, scow, 101 tons, Sayward Mill Co. owners.

Saucy Lass, schooner, 37.82 tons, A. Ross owner.

He Sought Protection.

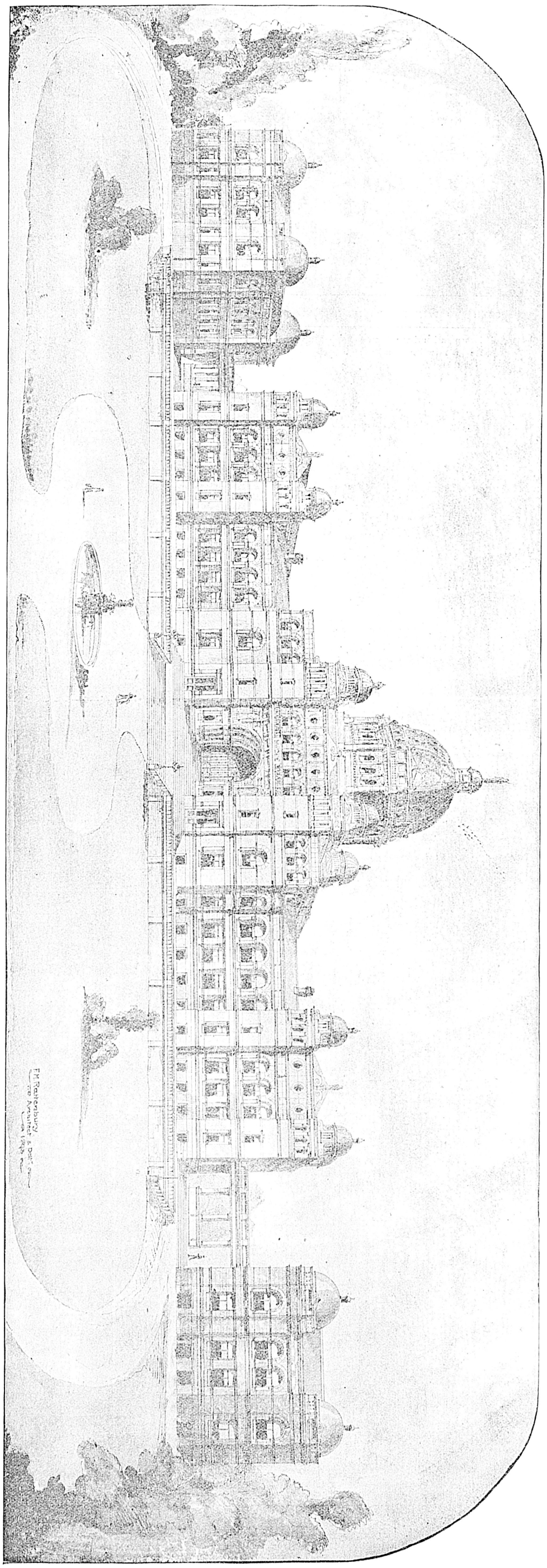
SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—M. Studivan, as he spells his name, walked into the sheriff's office this afternoon and asked if he could have protection there. He was doubtless insane, and told a long story of bloodshed and fear. He was locked up and will have an examination before the insane commission. On his person were found $3.50, mostly in coppers and two checks, Nos. 10 and 30, on the steamer Aberdeen, on which he had come over from Tacoma.

Was It an Accident?

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Dec. 29.—About a month ago Charles W. Weis was bitten by a large spider and confined to his house for three weeks. He holds a policy with the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds, of New York City, and put in his claim for $25 a week for the three weeks. The company replied that the claim could not be paid, as it came under the provisions of the policy which exempted the company from liability from any accident caused by coming in contact with any poisonous substance. Weis is determined to test the question.

Iron Works Resume.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The Etna Standard and Laughlin Iron and Steel Mill and Spence & Sons' foundry have all resumed, giving employment to 1,500 men. The prospects for a long and steady run are considered good.



THE NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

THE SEALING CATCH.

Operations in Japanese Waters Make the Season's Results the Greatest on Record.

Comparison with the Previous Year—The Total American and Russian Catch.

Sealing brought in the year just closed greater results than in any twelvemonths previous, and the catch was more than fifty per cent. in excess of that of the season of 1892. This is accounted for by the fact that in 1893 for the first time the British Columbia sealers as a fleet visited the waters of Japan, they having been driven to seek new fields by the continuance of the *modus vivendi* prohibition against entering Behring Sea. Their experiences on the Japanese coast were fairly encouraging, and this, coupled with the additional fact that there they may yet hunt in the accustomed fashion, unhampered by the restrictions to be enforced on the American side under the recent agreement between Great Britain and the United States, will cause the Japanese waters to be the main hunting ground for the season of 1894. This will mean an unusually early start from Victoria, and already several vessels have started on the long trip across the Pacific, to commence operations on the Japanese side instead of, as in the past, following the seals round from the British Columbia coast.

In the season of 1893 there were 55 Canadian vessels operating against 63 in 1892, excluding in both cases the independent operations of the Indians in canoes. Twelve of the fleet of 1892 did not go out in 1893, three having been wrecked, six detained by seizure and three by other causes; and there were four vessels out in 1893 that were not in the fleet the previous year, the Vera and the Casco, two handsome and fast schooners converted from traders into sealers; the City of San Diego, a United States sealer acquired during the year, and the little San Jose. The following table gives the Canadian catch for 1893 in detail, with the totals for 1892 given for purposes of comparison:

VESSELS.	B. C. Coast Catch.	Japan Coast Catch.	Russian Side Catch.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.
Carletta G. Cox	.....	2,396	376	2,772	2,737
A. Macdonald	.....	2,333	433	2,766	964
Umbrina	.....	1,827	625	2,452	1,473
Triumph	1,713	.....	623	2,336	541
Penelope	.....	2,291	.....	2,291	1,707
Oscar & Hattie	.....	1,178	1,020	2,198	sd 472
Geneva	.....	1,612	454	2,066	1,290
Vera	.....	1,900	99	2,009	.....
Mary Ellen	.....	1,573	406	1,979	846
Ocean Belle	1,316	.....	547	1,863	1,461
Dora Stevens	1,426	.....	441	1,860	897
May Belle	.....	1,852	.....	1,852	524
Walter L. Rich	1,321	.....	517	1,838	386
Casco	.....	1,473	199	1,672	.....
Libbie	.....	1,242	389	1,631	39
Walter A. Earle	1,622	.....	.....	1,622	1,866
Sapphire	1,262	.....	341	1,603	970
E. B. Marvin	1,011	.....	517	1,531	2,017
Viva	.....	1,441	30	1,471	1,748
Sadie Turcot	.....	927	475	1,402	635
Ainoka (seized)	1,344	.....	46	1,390	740
Arietas	.....	920	461	1,381	1,156
Borealis	1,307	.....	.....	1,307	507
Enterprise	.....	1,027	274	1,301	507
Mermaid	.....	910	318	1,228	402
Brenda	845	.....	408	1,253	921
Mascot	857	.....	327	1,184	446
Annie C. Moore	.....	822	333	1,155	990
Annie E. Paint	740	.....	401	1,141	1,019
Mary Taylor	815	.....	240	1,085	942
C. D. Rand	1,060	.....	.....	1,060	(sd) 28
Pioneer	1,050	.....	.....	1,050	429
City of San Diego	.....	942	101	1,043	.....
Otto	630	.....	397	1,027	263
Diana	707	.....	294	1,001	*1,931
Walter P. Hall	.....	735	263	998	446
Maud S. (seized)	.....	989	.....	989	1,702
Beatrice	950	.....	.....	950	570
Favorite	949	.....	.....	949	652
Fawn	806	.....	77	883	480
Teresa	.....	677	147	824	565
Katharine	352	.....	363	715	433
Rosie Olsen	658	.....	.....	658	(s'z'd)
Beatrice	655	.....	.....	655	678
W. P. Sayward	596	.....	.....	596	1,080
Minnie (seized)	489	.....	20	509	505
Victoria	420	.....	.....	420	581
Mischief	344	.....	.....	344	661
Kate	293	.....	.....	293	270
Labrador	263	.....	.....	263	275
San Jose	242	.....	.....	242	.....
Wanderer	206	.....	.....	206	137
Mountain Chief	128	.....	.....	128	(s'z'd)
Cape Beale	86	.....	.....	86	27
Venture	82	.....	.....	82	165
Indian catch	2,035	66	.....	2,101	1,571
Not out in 1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,770
Total	28,813	29,173	11,955	69,741	45,385

*Then called "Sea Lion."

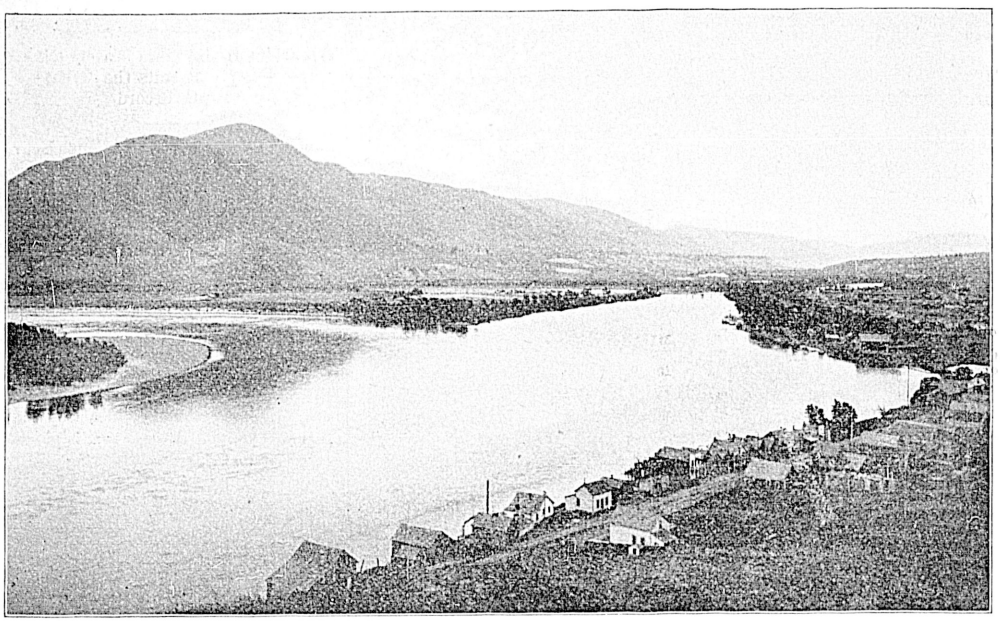
The 55 vessels out in 1893 employed 806 whites and 432 Indians, against 952 whites and 500 Indians in the fleet of 65 out the previous year. The following is an analysis of their catch by localities:

	1893.	1892.
British Columbia side	28,613	30,581
Asiatic side	41,128	14,804
Total	69,741	45,385

The following is a statement of the American and Russian sealing catch for 1893:

VESSELS.	Landed at Hakodate.	Landed on Am. side.	Total.
Kotik (for Russian Seal Co.)	.....	33,193	33,193
Farallon (Pribyloff Island)	.....	7,425	7,425
Alexander	3,212	268	3,480
Allie L. Alger	.....	2,223	2,223
Henry Dennis	.....	1,793	1,793
Ed. E. Webster	1,602	68	1,670
Mattie T. Dyer	1,279	340	1,619
J. Eppinger	1,277	264	1,541
Emma and Louise	1,291	231	1,522
Herman	1,043	282	1,325
Willard Ainsworth	.....	1,282	1,282
Mary H. Thomas	1,025	239	1,264
Bowhead	988	50	1,038
Mary Brown	895	80	975
Lily L.	958	.....	958
Louisa D.	749	164	913
Rattler	719	129	848
Alton	745	37	782
Mascot	711	7	718
Louis Olsen	582	73	655
H. C. Wahlberg	575	23	598
Kate and Anna	483	61	544
San Diego	439	73	512
Rosie Sparks	331	117	448
Unga	414	23	437
Geo. R. White	.....	400	400
Columbia	.....	360	360
M. Turner	.....	342	342
Teaser	.....	300	300
Achilles	.....	280	280
South Bend	.....	180	180
Anaconda	131	.....	131
Retriever	122	.....	122
Volunteer	.....	30	30
Total	19,571	50,637	69,933

Of the sealskins landed on the American side, 43,404 were delivered at San Francisco, 6,386 at Seattle, 37 at Astoria, 280 at Alaska, and 260 at Victoria.



JUNCTION OF NORTH AND SOUTH THOMPSON RIVERS, NEAR KAMLOOPS.

MANY MILLIONS

Represented by the Companies Incorporated in the Province During the Year.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Recognized Stability of British Columbia.

Among the interesting statistics of the various industries throughout the Province for the year 1893, one of the most satisfactory is the list of companies incorporated for the purpose of carrying on business ventures of various kinds. This list, which is given below, shows that 85 certificates of incorporation have been issued during the past twelve months. The amount of capital stock represented in these companies is in round numbers $57,540,000.

Among the general features may be noted the number of societies that have applied for certificates under the Act providing for the "incorporation of benevolent and other societies." Twelve such certificates were issued during the year.

Mining is well represented, showing in fact more than half of the entire amount of capital stock. Several strong investment companies have evinced their faith in the Province by establishing with heavy capital within its borders. The various industrial pursuits are also covered by companies, with stock ranging from a few thousands to a million.

Name of Company.	*Date Incorp.*	*Principal Place of Business.*	*Capital Stock.*
B. C. Coal, Petroleum and Mining Co	Jan. 12	Victoria	$1 000,000
Okanagan Falls Townsite Co	" 12	Vancouver	250,000
Van Winkle Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co	" 12	"	500,000
Northern Shipping Co	" 19	"	50,000
Sliwach Creek Bedrock Flume Co	" 19	"	20,000
B. C. Timber Land & Electric Co	Feb. 2	New Westminster	100,000
Okanagan Telephone Co	" 2	Kelowna	10,000
Spokane & G. N. Mining Co	" 9	Victoria	5,000,000
Consumers' Coal Co	" 16	Vancouver	50,000
Duluth & St. Paul Mining Co	" 16	Ainsworth	2,000,000
Credit Foncier Franco Canadien	" 23	Vancouver	fr.25,000,000
Giant Powder Co. Consolidated	" 23	Victoria	5,000,000
Perseverance Lodge No. 1, I.O.G.T	" 23	"	——
Royal City Lodge No. 13, I.O.O.F	" 23	New Westminster	——
Victoria Central, W.C.T.U	" 23	Victoria	——
London Mercantile Association	Mar. 2	Nelson	£50,000
Mainland Steamship'g Protective and Benevolent Association, B. C	" 2	Vancouver	——
Standard Loan & Savings Co	" 2	New Westminster	5,000,000
Western Star Lodge No. 10, I.O.O.F	" 2	Vancouver	——
B. C. Wood Works Co	" 23	"	25,000
A.O.U.W Building Association	" 30	Victoria	30,000
Freddy Lee Mining Co	" 30	Kaslo	500 000
Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Co	" 30	Vancouver	200,000
Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society	Ap. 6	Nelson	——
West Kootenay Land Co	" 20	Victoria, Head office	100,000
Emmanuel Baptist Church	" 20	Victoria	——
Loyal Fernwood Lodge No. 178, C.O.O.F	" 29	"	——
Mission City Land Co	" 27	Mission City	300 000
Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co	May 11	Victoria	300,000
B. C. Match Factory	" 18	New Westminster	10,000
Kanaka Bar Gold Dredging Co	June 1	Vancouver	50,000
Prince Albert Flat Hydraulic Mining Co	" 8	"	200,000
Quesnelle Forks Canal & Hydraulic Mining Co.	" 8	Victoria	250,000
Bridge River Gold Mining Co	" 15	Vancouver	25 000
Diplock Book & Stationery Co	" 15	"	200,000
Kaslo Wharfage & Storage Co	" 15	Kaslo	10 000
Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co	" 15	Revelstoke	5,000
Byron N. White Co	" 22	Nelson	500,000
Sutton Lumber & Trading Co	" 22	Cowichan	100,000
Thompson River Hydraulic M. Co	" 29	New Westminster	100 000
Fraser River Fishermen's P.B.A	July 6	" "	——
Fraser Valley Fruit Canning Co	" 13	Vancouver	50,000
Western Wire Mattress & Furniture Co	" 13	"	50,000
Inland Construction & Development Co	" 20	"	150,000
Pacific Fish Co	Aug. 3	"	200,000
Similkameen Gold Gravel Co	" 10	"	100,000
Far West Lodge No. 1, K. of P	" 10	Victoria	——
Inland Sentinel P. & P. Co	" 21	Kamloops	10,000
Slough Creek Mining Co. (foreign)	" 21	Victoria	500,000
Sunset Lodge No. 10, K. of P	" 21	"	——
Calvary Baptist Church	" 31	"	——
Citizens' Building Association	Sept 7	Nanaimo	5,000,000
Kootenay Mining Co	" 7	Ainsworth	1,000,000
Nanaimo Lodge No. 1, K. of P	" 14	Nanaimo	——
Western Dredging Co	" 14	Vancouver	100,000
Bootanie Creek Gold Mining Co	" 21	"	150 000
Canadian-Australian Commission Co	" 21	"	100,000
Vancouver & Westminster Electric T. & L. Co	" 28	"	2,500,000
Wycott Hydraulic Mining Co	" 28	"	500,000
East Kootenay Exploration Co. (foreign)	Oct. 12	Wild Horse Creek	£80,000
Josephine Mining Co	" 12	Nelson	600 000
Northern Counties Investment Trust, Ltd., (foreign)	" 12	Vancouver	£500,000
Fisherman's Canning Co	" 26	Port Guichon	40,000
Burrard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co	Nov. 16	Victoria	500,000
Commercial Printing Co	" 16	New Westminster	20,000
Siwash Creek Gold Mining Co	" 16	Vancouver	500,000
Vernon Jockey Club	" 16	Vernon	5,000
Wellington Investment Co	" 16	Wellington	200,000
Canada Settlers' Loan & Trust Co	" 21	Victoria (foreign)	£500,000
The Hall Mines Co., Ltd	" 21	Nelson (foreign)	£300,000
Westminster Fish Co	" 21	Westminster	25 000
Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co	Dec. 7	Vancouver	300,000
Golden Lumber Co	" 7	Golden	100,000
Vancouver Council No. 155, Y.M.I	" 14	Vancouver	——
Boston Bar Gold M. Co	" 21	"	50 000
Clayoquot Fishing & Trading Co	" 21	Victoria	15 000
Merchants' Exchange Club	" 21	"	10 000
Northern Belle M. Co	" 21	Kaslo	250 000
Nelson Hydraulic Mining Co	" 21	Nelson	100,000
Oppenheimer Bros	" 21	Vancouver	1,000 000
Sanswap Milling Co	" 21	Kamloops	100,000
Victoria Chemical Co	" 21	Victoria	100 000
B. C. Mining & Manufacturing Co	" 28	Vancouver	100,000

RECORD BREAKING.

British Columbia's Salmon Pack the Greatest in Its Entire History.

The Fraser River Piles Up Some Enormous Totals—The North Up to the Average.

Along no one line has British Columbia made a more favorable record during the year 1893 than in the salmon canning industry. The totals for the year show an increase not only over the figures for 1892, but over all previous records by a heavy per centage.

There are at present 43 canneries in the Province. Of these 26 are located on the Fraser river; 8 on the Skeena river; 3 on the Naas; 3 at River's Inlet, and one each at Lowe Inlet, Alert Bay and Nanoose Bay. While completed statistics for the year are not yet at hand, estimates in round numbers place the entire pack for the Province at 27,676,000 pound-weight tins, which when packed give 576,584 cases.

Of these 22,600,000 lbs. came from the Fraser river. When compared with last year's figures this shows an increase of nearly 60 per cent. The catch when divided among the 26 canneries, shows an average of over 19,000 cases each.

In the north the catch will fall about 1,000,000 pounds under that of the previous year. This must not, however, be taken as an indication of any real falling off in the resources of the fishing grounds as by turning back a year or two further it is found that '92 was an unusual year for the northern waters, and that the catch of '93 is quite up to the average.

In a conversation with Mr. J. McNab, Inspector of Fisheries, from whom the above estimates were secured, some interesting predictions were obtained.

"I have been," said he, "for a number of years closely observing the conditions which govern the catch or rather 'run' for any given year. To a great extent it depends upon the general conditions which prevail at the spawning time which occurs in October and November. If the conditions at that time are favorable then four years from that date a good run may be expected. As the result of my observations I quite confidently predict the following. In '94 the run will be fairly good though not so extensive as that of the present year. In '95 there should be a good year, one in fact showing a slight increase over '94. But in '96 the run will be a very poor one. In figuring up the catch for the year it must not be forgotten that no one year is a test for a river, and the north can be said to be holding its own."

The British Columbia salmon fleet, consisting of ten vessels, disposed of something over 400,000 cases of the season's catch. Of the remaining 175,000 or more cases, the greater number went overland to supply the eastern markets and for re-shipment to the old country. Australia took several thousand cases. This latter trade is beginning to assume a most favorable shape. It has been tried several times before, but cannot be said to have fairly opened before this year. In this direction those who handle the British Columbia salmon pack hope for a steadily increasing and remunerative trade.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has recently drafted a set of rules to govern the British Columbia fisheries. These it is proposed to put in operation as soon as they have been revised along the lines of practical suggestions which have been asked for from those interested in and familiar with this industry.

THE SALMON FLEET.

Vessels.	*Cases.*	*Value.*	*Destination*
Brk. Routenbeck	38,800	$204,875	Liverpool.
Shp Sirene	66,558	282,790	London.
SS. Grandholm	31,707	158 585	Liverpool.
Brk. Jessie Stowe	30,000	137 112	"
" Ladstock	35,773	178 865	"
" Formosa	38 126	194,880	London.
" City of Carlisle	37,381	185,905	Liverpool.
Shp. Candida	50,318	219,523	"
Brk. Primera	24,066	124,350	London.
" Harold (appr.)	53,000	275,000	Liverpool.

Copied From a Gravestone.

The inscription on the monument of two little girls in England runs:

"To the memory of Emma and Maria Littleboy, the twin children of George and Emma Littleboy, of Hornsey, who died July 16, 1783.

Two Littleboys lie here,
Yet strange to say,
These Littleboys are girls."

Very True.

Texas Siftings: Mr. Murray Hill—There is one virtue no one can boast of having.

Mrs. Murray Hill—What is that?

Mr. Murray Hill—Modesty, for as soon as a person brags of having it he hasn't got it any more.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Year of Immunity From Serious Loss Under This Head.

The loss by fire in Victoria during 1893 was remarkably light, though the total was about double that of the previous year, if from the latter there be excepted the $40,000 item of the tramway conflagration. The vigilance and activity of the brigade, and the gradual extensions of the water service, have brought about this comparative safety:—

Months.	*Alarms.*	*Loss, 1893.*	*Loss 1892.*
January	9	$ 810	$3,725
February	2	25	50
March	5	9 100	—
April	8	2,720	150
May	2	2,000	5
June	2	1,900	1,750
July	5	1 100	400
August	15	400	12,000
September	4	200	10
October	4	500	1,737
November	3	35	400
December	4	505	1,960
Total	63	$19,895	$22,187

THE ESQUIMALT DOCK.

Vessels That Have Occupied It During the Year Just Past.

The year which passed into history yesterday has witnessed the inauguration of an important work which will meet the demand for an auxiliary dock at Esquimalt—the Esquimalt Marine Railway, which has already been fully described and explained in the COLONIST. The graving dock has been in use 75 days less during 1893 than in 1892, this being accounted for by the absence of serious mishaps to Her Majesty's warships, which occupied the dock for repairs during a considerable portion of the former year. The following statistics, kindly furnished by Captain Devereux, show how and when the dock has been in use during 1893:

1893.	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*	*Days.*
January	Str. Premier	1 880	6
March	Str Quadra	573	4
April	H. M. S. Garnet	2 120	6
"	Str. Lorne	288	6
"	Str. Romulus	2,130	15
June	H M S. Champion	2 380	21
August	Str. Costa Rica	1,983	3
October	Str. Princess Louise	931	11
November } December }	Bark Harold	1,376	37
Total		11,243	142

The Ruling Passion.

Boston Globe: A woman who started to jump into the river to drown herself suddenly remembered that she had left the cat in the pantry, and hurried back home. She afterward said: "The idea of my struggling in the water and thinking that that cat was a-licking the cream off my milk in the pantry at that very minute was more than I could bear."

Several of Them.

Harper's Bazaar: Mamie—I believe in woman's rights.

Gertie—Then you think every woman should have a vote?

Mamie—No; but I think every woman should have a voter.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Fortunate Absence of Serious Crimes—Misdemeanors in the Majority.

Record of Arrests by the City Police—Provincial Jail Statistics.

The statistics of the police department during 1893 fortunately present no alarming features, there having been few serious crimes, and the peace on the whole well preserved. During the fall a number of highway robberies were reported, and though the footpads were not convicted here, they were identified and "run out of town," next appearing in Nanaimo, where they were caught napping and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The most serious arrest of the year was that of Arthur Carruthers, for the murder of Wee Don; misdemeanors made up the major portion of the list, which is given below:

OFFENCES CHARGED.

Vagrancy, 30; drunk and disorderly, 427; creating a disturbance, 2; for lodgings, 73; for safe keeping, 14; as necessary witnesses, 9; Indians in possession of intoxicants, 72; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 25; of unsound mind, 9; malicious injury to property, 11; fighting, 16; assault, 52; aggravated assault, 15; larceny, 93; in possession of stolen property, 13; burglary, 2; attempted burglary, 1; embezzlement, 1; arson, 4; using threatening language, 13; using obscene language, 4; obtaining money under false pretences, 8; obtaining goods under false pretences, 4; indecent exposure, 3; selling lottery tickets, 1; refusing to pay wages, 5; refusing to pay inspector of weights and measures, 1; refusing to pay employes' tax, 1; violating city by-laws, 187; carrying concealed weapons, 5; cutting and wounding, 2; pointing a revolver, 1; illegally discharging firearms, 1; receiving a Government rifle from a militiaman, 1; suspicious characters, 4; uttering counterfeit money, 1; deserting from H. M. Navy, 5; absent without leave from H. M. Navy, 5; insubordination on shipboard, 1; assaulting police, 2; obstructing police, 3; assisting a prisoner to escape, 1; malicious assault, 1; murder, 1; abduction, 1; malicious damage to Corporation property, 2; breaking out of quarantine, 1 frequenting house of ill repute, 6; cruelty to animals, 3; housebreaking, 6; incest, 1; perjury, 1; forgery, 2; infraction of the Customs' Act, 1; of the Revenue Tax Act, 38; and of the Liquor License Regulation Act, 2.

IN THE CITY LOCK-UP.

The offenders received at the City lock-up during the year may be catalogued as below:

MONTHS	*Whites.*	*Indians.*	*Chinese.*
January	82	12	29
February	52	3	21
March	56	8	39
April	18	11	35
May	55	5	5
June	41	28	11
July	57	8	2
August	61	3	21
September	89	62	4
October	81	33	13
November	71	11	3
December	118	15	17

THE PROVINCIAL JAIL.

MONTHS.	*Average.*	*Received.*	*Discharged.*	*Highest.*
January	38	19	20	40
February	39	17	8	43
March	40	20	11	44
April	55	35	21	61
May	51	20	30	61
June	45	25	20	51
July	46	14	24	55
August	40	15	28	43
September	33	24	2	41
October	46	31	26	52
November	46	26	27	50
December	60	25	24	63
Total	48	274	240	63

A Juvenile Commentator.

Two little boys were discussing Scripture characters and one of them, who took a highly moral view of things, observed gravely that Abraham was a very good man. "No, he wasn't," replied the other, "he wasn't good at all, for he oughtn't to have had two wives." "Oh," was the triumphant reply, "but you know he had only one wife, the other was a porcupine."

A Reasonable Explanation.

Tid Bits: At a school examination the inspector asked a boy why the earth turned round the sun on its own axis. The boy answered with great promptitude: "Because it doesn't want to get roasted too much on one side."

THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.

(*Continued from Page One.*)

ters in England on account of the coal strikes cause widespread alarm; new treaty arrived at between France and Siam; British farm delegates arrive in Vancouver to survey the country; Cowichan farmers form a Mutual Insurance company against destruction of their sheep; Annual Congress of Church of England opens in Birmingham; news received at San Francisco of the murder of a missionary at Cape Prince of Wales by Eskimos.

2—Pan-American Bimetallic convention opens in St. Louis; big shipments of ore being made from Kaslo; Cariboo election, Mr. Adams elected to the Legislature.

15—Matabele open hostilities against the South African Chartered Company.

16—Anarchist Pallas, the Barcelona bomb-thrower, shot.

17—Chilliwack resolves to send no delegate to the Kamloops convention.

19—Solar eclipse.

22—France enters on a series of most enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of visiting Russian fleet.

23—U. S. Senate sits for thirty-eight hours discussing Silver Bill.

14—Hon. C. H. Tupper created a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George for services in Behring Sea arbitration.

15—Hostilities break out between Great Britain and the Matabele; the Irrigation Congress closes its session at Los Angeles, Cal.

16—Most of the collieries in Lancashire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire reopen after the great strike; British troops take the field against the Matabele.

17—Opening of Russo-German commercial treaty negotiations.

18—Field Marshal McMahon dies at Paris; enthusiastic reception of the Russian naval forces at Paris; death of the great composer, Charles Gounod.

19—A Seattle firm undertakes to lift the San Pedro; betrothal of the Czarewitch to Princess Victoria.

20—The Prime Minister of Italy defines the foreign policy of his government; Lucy Stone, "the first woman's rights agitator" dies.

21—Terrible railway accident near Battle Creek, Mich.; news received of political troubles in Guatemala.

22—Time extended on the Chinese exclusion from the United States; Justice McCarthy offers to resign the leadership; trouble between the Moors and Spanish.

23.—Austro-Russian commercial treaty signed; National Socialists' Congress opened at Cologne.

25—Fierce fighting between Moors and Spaniards.

26—Miners robbed of gold dust at Fort Steele by "road agents"

27—Steamer City of New York wrecked at Golden Gate; martial law proclaimed at Rio; political troubles arise in Nicaragua.

28—Prince Bismarck completes his memoirs.

29—Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, assassinated by a crank.

30—Sir J. J. C. Abbott dies.

NOVEMBER.

1—Hon. C. H. Mackintosh sworn in as Lieutenant-Government of the Northwest Territories; funeral of Carter Harrison, Chicago's murdered mayor; Lobenguela reported fleeing northward.

2—Havanna steamer City of Alexandria, burned, with loss of 60 lives.

3—Double murder reported from Savary Island; reassembling of Imperial Parliament; U. S. Congress closed.

4—The Golden Eagle mine (China Creek), bonded for $60,000; Robert Gibson crushed to death at Comox.

6—H. Brawler killed by a fall from Stoney Creek bridge.

7—Australian cricketers in B. C.

9—News received of massacre of American and French traders in the New Hebrides; Ben. Kennedy's trial for the Reed Island murder opened; East Wellington miners stand out against reduction of wages.

11—Kennedy sentenced to life imprisonment; steamer Dreadnaught sinks in Coal Harbor.

13—Heavy fighting between Government and insurgent forces in Brazil; Newfoundland Government favors confederation.

15—U S S. Columbia developes the greatest speed of any warship afloat.

17—Sangster found guilty of manslaughter at Vancouver.

18—Indians Pete and Jack found guilty of the Pittendrigh murder at Westminster and sentenced to be hanged; news received that the Miowera has been floated.

20—The first trial of Albert Stroebel for murder results in a disagreement of the jury; terrible storms off the British Coast; first cars pass over the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway.

21—The surrender of Lobenguela demanded.

22—Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly sentenced to one year's imprisonment; Martin defeats Campbell in the by-election at Winnipeg.

24—Accidental shooting of James Kinnard at Englishman's river; the Carlin party rescued.

26—Queen Liliuokalani's statement of her dethronement reaches Washington.

27—Earthquakes in Eastern Canada.

29—Stevens replies to Blount's report.

DECEMBER.

1—New French cabinet formed, with Casimir Perier as prime minister.

4—Professor Tyndall dies; President Cleveland sends an important message to Congress; death of Lieut.-Governor Boyd.

5—Revolutionists fighting with Government troops in Mexico.

6—Jury secured in the Cronin case; Hawaiian troops called to arms.

8—Capt. Zalinski, pneumatic dynamite gun inventor, retired; Cronin trial opened.

8—The fight opens for the Andrew Davis' millions

10.—A bomb explodes in the French Chamber of Deputies.

12—Rioting breaks out in the streets of Rome; war brewing between Peru and Ecuador.

13—$8,000,000 to be spent in strengthening the British navy.

14—Immense body of ore uncovered in the Slocan Star, B. C.; Big Brazilian battle begun.

15—Trouble arises in the Mexican border; Chamberlain discusses Gladstone's policy.

16—Bridge at Louisville, Ky., collapses killing many workmen.

17—The Queen reported in feeble health.

19—Brazilian Consul to Canada summarily dismissed.

20—Capt. Williams killed by the Matabele.

21—Anarchists arrested at Barcelona.

22—Women vote for the first time in New Zealand.

23—Italian troops defeat the Soudanese dervishes; the N. & Ft. S. R. R. makes first round trip.

24—Development of plan to remove negroes from the United States to Congo free states; Russian spies discovered in the United States.

26—Matabele completely subjugated; Harrison announced to run for President again.

28—Carnot to be re-elected; widespread rioting in Sicilian towns; a heavy engagement between government forces and insurgents at Rio.

29—Evans, the noted train robber, escapes from jail; Northfield coal mines shut down by the miners.

30—Death of Sir Samuel Baker.

INLAND REVENUE.

Comparison of the Receipts for Three Years—A Steady Increase.

The following table of Inland revenue receipts for the past few years shows a steady increase in Victoria of the branches of trade covered by the returns:

Months.	*1891.*	*1892.*	*1893.*
January	$ 8,512	$ 9,316	$ 11,595
February	7,036	10,636	9,000
March	7.505	11,670	11,138
April	9 950	12,812	13,778
May	7,219	11,120	13,611
June	13,083	13,613	12,683
July	16,393	12,6 8	15,709
August	14,128	13,722	16,132
September	12,240	15,193	13 731
October	13,495	12,189	16,416
November	12,711	10,964	10,821
December (approx)	9,072	11,679	9,305
Total	$131,624	$145,636	$153,973

The receipts for 1893, above given, were derived from the following sources:

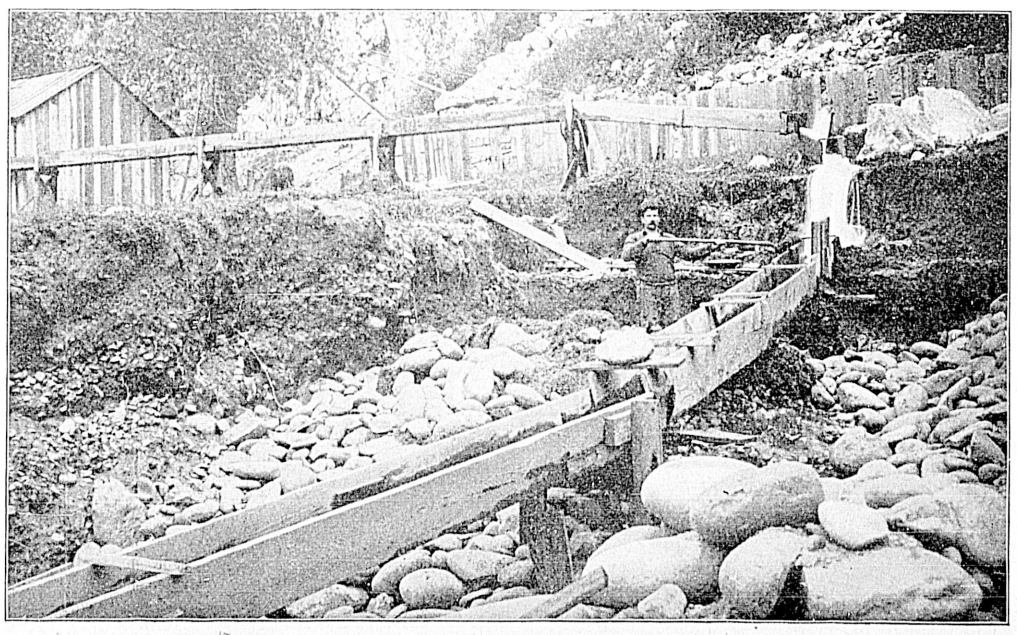
Months.	*Spirits and Malt.*	*Tobacco and Cigars.*	*Licenses, Inspect'n, Etc.*
January	$ 8,085	$ 3,206	$ 302
February	5,561	3 217	190
March	7,085	3,935	116
April	6 519	6,825	333
May	6 545	7,023	99
June	8,753	3,702	225
July	9,644	4,759	1,295
August	9,936	5,972	221
September	10,451	3,146	134
October	10,774	5,478	193
November	7,881	2,739	199
December	8,623	2,651	137
Total	$88,963	$52,786	$3,444

VITAL STATISTICS.

Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Victoria During 1893.

The vital statistics for the year just closed are of a satisfactory character, for while they show about the same number of births as in 1892, the deaths are fewer, and the marriages—a good index of the general prosperity—far exceed those of the year previous:—

Months	*Births.*	*Marriages.*	*Deaths.*
January	56	31	27
February	23	4	29
March	32	23	17
April	26	22	19
May	31	19	19
June	38	21	18
July	22	25	12
August	26	13	40
September	22	16	40
October	28	14	20
November	27	12	19
December	45	27	14
Total, 1893	364	267	274
Total, 1892	346	194	300



PLACER MINING.